

## Iran vows to retaliate for strikes

TEHRAN (R) — The Iranian cabinet Wednesday discussed Iraqi attacks on ships using Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal and Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi pledged that Iran would retaliate for the strikes. "We will deliver a blow for every blow we receive," he said in a statement following the meeting. Iran would also hit back at Iraq's supporters, he said, adding security in the Gulf must apply to all or none. The statement came after Iraq reported it had hit two "naval targets" in the Gulf in its latest efforts to strangle Iraq's oil exports. Diplomatic sources in Tehran said the Swiss-owned tanker Tiburon was attacked soon after leaving Kharg Island and while it was making its way south down the Gulf Wednesday. They also said Kharg Island was later closed to tankers and shippers were told the shutdown was due to "bad weather."

## Israelis bar S. Lebanon governor

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Israeli military authorities prevented the governor of South Lebanon from entering his home region Wednesday, official Lebanese sources said. Israeli troops also kept the southern ports of Sidon and Tyre closed for the second straight day for "security reasons," Israeli officials said. (See story on page 2).

## Arafat in Sanaa

BAHRAIN (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Sanaa Wednesday for talks with President Ali Abdullah Saleh and other officials, the Saudi Press Agency reported. It said the talks were expected to cover the Gulf war and efforts to end it. Mr. Arafat, a member of an Islamic peace mission trying to mediate between Iran and Iraq, has recently toured several countries to brief them on a PLO initiative to end the 45-month-old conflict.

## Israeli police defuse bus bomb

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli police Wednesday defused a powerful bomb found on a crowded bus in the centre of the western part of Jerusalem, police sources said. A woman on the bus noticed an unattended bag under a seat and alerted the driver. Police sealed off the Jaffa road, the city's main shopping street, for about half an hour while the bomb, which the sources said could have destroyed the bus, was defused.

## Sudan rebels claim 2 planes downed

LONDON (AP) — Rebel forces in southern Sudan shot down a government F-5 fighter and a transport plane Wednesday, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLA) said in London. An SPLA statement that was telephoned to the Associated Press bureau said SPLA forces occupying the town of Pochalla had shot down the fighter and a Buffalo transport plane carrying government reinforcements and supplies to the southern border area.

## Pakistan criticises Indian army action

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's Defence Minister Ali Ahmad Talpur was quoted Wednesday as calling the Indian army action against Sikh extremists in India's Punjab state tyrannical. In a speech in the Pakistani Punjab province capital of Lahore Tuesday, he said the storming of the Sikh holy shrine in Amritsar, the Golden Temple, early this month could have been avoided, local newspapers reported.

## 120 Iranians seek asylum in Turkey

ANKARA (AP) — A group of 120 Iranians fleeing government forces sought refuge in the eastern Turkish province of Van on Monday, the Hürriyet news agency reported late Tuesday. The agency said Iranian troops who were in pursuit of the refugees shot and killed two of them including a child, while three others were wounded.

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## Baghdad warns of 'more severe' strikes in future Iraqi Exocet hits Swiss supertanker near Kharg

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — A Swiss oil supertanker was reported hit by an Exocet missile after loading at Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf Wednesday and Iraq warned it would carry out "even more severe" attacks in future.

The 260,000-ton tanker, Tiburon, sailing under a Liberian flag, was apparently hit by an Exocet missile in the Gulf and several crew members were injured, the ship's operating company said in Zurich.

A spokesman for Suisse Outremer Reedererei said he believed the Tiburon was one of the two "very large naval targets" that Iraq said it had attacked Wednesday.

Iraq announced Wednesday afternoon its fighter planes had successfully attacked two "large naval targets" south of Kharg Island at 0914 GMT but did not identify them.

The Iraqi military spokesman was quoted as saying that Wednesday's strike was "further demonstration of Iraq's capability to tighten its blockade over Kharg Island and other Iranian ports," in the Gulf.

The spokesman said it was also an "evidence of Iraq's resolve to carry out its previous warnings to all sides and shipping companies to end their dealings with the Iranian regime."

The spokesman warned that Iraq would continue to strike against ships breaching the blockade, which was declared last February, "even more severely."

There was no immediate comment from Iran on the reported Iraqi attack.

More than 40 oil tankers and other ships have been attacked by both Iraq and Iran in the Gulf since Iraq announced its blockade of Kharg Feb. 23.

A two-week lull in these attacks was broken Sunday when the Greek-registered supertanker Alexander the Great was hit by missile-carrying Iraqi jets. The ship was slightly damaged and managed to continue its outward journey under its own steam. There were no casualties.

The Tiburon, bought by a Swiss company only recently and previously known as the Sea Scout, was the first ship reported hit in the strategic waterway since Sunday.

In Rotterdam, oil traders involved in Iranian crude business said they understood one of the Kharg terminals had been closed for inspection after Sunday's attack.

As a result, it was unlikely

ultra-large oil tankers could load fully until the terminal reopened, probably next weekend, the traders said.

According to Gulf shipping sources quoted by Reuters, Wednesday's attack on the Tiburon was close to the Iranian coast, about 80 kilometres south of Kharg and 50 kilometres south of the port of Bushehr.

This put the attack at least 240 kilometres from the Iraqi coast, suggesting the Iraqis may have employed long-range Exocets, according to Gulf diplomats.

The latest attacks, Wednesday and last Sunday raised fears in the Gulf of possible Iranian retaliation.

Iraq has warned it will retaliate against Iraqi attacks on ships using Iranian ports.

In Tehran, residents said an Iraqi fighter plane broke the sound barrier over the city Wednesday, rattling doors and windows and bringing people out into the streets.

## Iranian hijackers, Cairo in dilemma

CAIRO (Agencies) — Two Iranian defectors swayed it out through Wednesday in Cairo after Egypt denied them asylum and the crew of their hijacked Iranian plane balked at flying them anywhere else, Reuters quoted Cairo airport as saying.

Egypt, bidding to revive moves by the non-aligned group of nations to mediate an end to the Iran-Iraq Gulf war, was embarrassed by its second Iranian hijack within a fortnight.

Iranian defectors flew a navy plane here on June 15 but later flew on to France after they were denied permission to stay in Egypt.

In the current incident, two men commandeered an Iran Air Boeing 727 jet on a domestic flight Tuesday. They agreed to leave the 142 passengers at Doha, in the

Gulf state of Qatar, but made the crew fly them on to Egypt.

Egypt denied them asylum, but then it faced the task of finding another country willing to receive them and of seeing if the crew would fly them there.

It did apparently succeed Tuesday night in getting both crew and hijackers off the aircraft, parked at a military air base east of Cairo under heavy guard.

The Associated Press quoted informed sources as saying Wednesday that the pilot of the Iranian plane has asked for permission to return the jetliner to Iran with or without the two hijackers.

"Give me the plane, refuel it, and I will leave immediately (to go) back home," the sources quoted the pilot as saying. The pilot's name also was not released.

## Israeli planes bomb Tripoli island, port

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli warplanes bombed the northern port of Tripoli and a nearby island late Wednesday afternoon, apparently aiming at positions held by commanders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), according to Lebanese Radio reports and local reporters.

The Israeli military command in Tel Aviv announced that the planes had hit "Palm Island," five kilometres off the coast at Tripoli. The command said the attack was aimed at what it called a PLO base used as a launching point for attacks against Israel.

However, reporters in Tripoli said that the planes hit both Tripoli port and the "Rabbitt Island," just outside the port. It was not known if "Palm Island" and "Rabbitt Island" were the same.

Police said the target of the raid was not immediately clear but residents said the fundamentalist Islamic Tawheed militia was believed to have bases in the area. Two large explosions were heard and several fires broke out, they said.

Beirut Radio reported that a huge fireball rose from the areas hit, adding that the planes met anti-aircraft fire.

The Tawheed is the dominant militia in Tripoli, 71 kilometres north of Beirut, who are in overall control of northern Lebanon.

The planes bombed two buildings, a hut, a hangar, a boat and several heavy machine gun positions on the island, according to Israeli military officials.

It was the first time since May 24 that Israeli planes have bombed command bases in Lebanon.

## Syria, Israel to exchange prisoners today

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Syria will free six Israeli prisoners, including three captured in North Lebanon two months ago, in exchange for 291 Syrian prisoners-of-war and a number of other Syrians, a senior Syrian army officer said Wednesday.

Major-General Adnan Tayyara, liaison officer with United Nations Disengagement Forces in the Golan Heights, told Reuters the exchange would take place in the Golan Heights under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

He said that in addition to the 291 Syrian prisoners-of-war, Israel would release 23 other Syrians, held for resisting Israeli occupation of the Golan Heights, and hand back the bodies of 74 Syrian military personnel.

Syria would give back the bodies of five Israelis, including a pilot, Gen Tayyara added.

He did not say whether the Israelis to be freed were military or civilians but said they included three Israelis detained well north of Beirut on May 1 by Syrian forces.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli army spokesman said: "On the matter of the POW exchange, the subject is under preparation, detail tomorrow" (Thursday). The military command here had no further comment.

Israeli military censors stopped foreign correspondents from filing other information about the exchange.

In Geneva, a Red Cross spokesman confirmed that Syria and

Israel were planning an exchange but declined to say when and where it would take place, or how many prisoners would be involved.

The Syrian News Agency, SANA, said the planned exchange follows several months of negotiations with the Red Cross.

The Syrian announcement said the exchange would take place Thursday in the Syrian border town of Kunetra in the Golan Heights.

Israeli sources who spoke on condition they not be identified said that Israel would release 291 Syrian prisoners captured soon after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. The bodies of seventy Syrian soldiers will also be returned, they said.

Not included in the swap scheduled were four Israeli soldiers held by Syrian-backed Palestinian groups. Three are being held by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command headed by Ahmad Jibril and the other by Nayef Hawatmeh's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The last Arab-Israeli prisoner swap was Nov. 24, when six Israelis were released by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in exchange for 4,500 Lebanese and Palestinians freed from the Ansar prison camp in South Lebanon and 100 Palestinians from Israeli jails.

The last exchange of prisoners between Syria and Israel was in 1974, in the wake of the 1973 war.

## Israeli terrorist suspects plead 'innocent' in court

TEL AVIV (AP) — Twenty suspects in the trial of a Jewish terrorist underground pleaded innocent Wednesday to murder and other charges related to a four-year campaign of violence against Palestinians in the occupied West Bank.

The defendants in the trial which has dominated the Israeli press for months stood off-by-one to respond to the Judge Yaacov Bazak's request to enter a plea. All replied "not guilty."

In a separate hearing most of the suspects were ordered held in custody until the end of their trial. One war invalid, Moshe Zar, was freed on bail of 750,000 shekels (\$3,260) for health reasons and confined to his home.

Judge Bazak divided the suspects into two groups for trial. The first case, set for Sept. 16, was to

hear charges of plotting to blow up the Islamic shrine of the Haram Al Sharif, attempting to assassinate Palestinian mayors in 1980 and planting explosives on Palestinian-owned buses last April.

Judge Bazak said six suspects, all charged with premeditated murder, would be tried separately for a shooting assault on Hebron's Islamic college last July in which three Palestinian students were killed and 33 were wounded. No date was announced for the second trial.

Police arrested 27 suspects for crimes ranging from murder to illegally transporting stolen army weapons. The court already has sentenced one suspect after plea bargaining to 10 years imprisonment and another to 18 months in jail.

## Jackson secures release of U.S. detainees in Cuba

HAVANA (R) — President Fidel Castro said Wednesday he was freeing 22 American prisoners from Cuban jails in response to pleas from visiting U.S. Democratic presidential contender Jesse Jackson.

He also told a news conference he was willing to bring forward negotiations with the United States on the possible return of so-called undesirable Cubans — about 1,200 Cubans who have been in American jails since fleeing on the mariel boat exodus four years ago.

But Mr. Castro's concessions to Mr. Jackson's self-styled Central American peace offensive fell short of the civil rights campaigner's declared aim of securing freedom for at least 20 alleged Cuban political prisoners.

Mr. Castro said only that he would examine the matter "and

see what we can do, but we can make no commitment."

The freed Americans, none of whom was named, were all held on mostly drug-related charges, U.S. sources said. Mr. Castro refused to release four Americans convicted of air piracy.

Mr. Jackson said that if emigration formalities could be completed on time, the Americans would fly home with him when he completed his six-day Central American tour Thursday.

Mr. Castro also agreed to allow a Cuban said to have worked for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Andres Vargas Gomez, to leave the country. He had already been released from jail.

Mr. Castro said he had long resisted freeing the Americans because of the poor state of U.S.-Cuban relations.

## U.S. bank to aid pipeline project

WASHINGTON (OPECNA) — The American Export-Import Bank has offered financial help of up to \$500 million to U.S. firms exporting equipment and services to be used in building an oil pipeline from Al Haditha in Iraq to Aqaba. The bank, a federal government agency, helps finance export sales of American goods and services. The joint Iraqi-Jordanian project, estimated to cost \$1 billion, will include a refinery at Aqaba. Apart from the San Francisco-based Bechtel financing services group, which has made a bid for the pipeline project, other US companies are likely to make use of the bank's offer. Iraq recently reached agreement with Saudi Arabia to build a pipeline from its southern oilfields to the Saudi port of Yanbu. The two pipelines, when completed, will be able to carry about 2.8 million barrels per day (b/d).

Anani holds pipeline talks in Iraq, page 3

## Hussein renews pledge of support for Gulf Arabs

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein pledged Jordan's support to Gulf Arab states in talks with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, during a short visit he paid to the holy city of Mecca, Tuesday, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Petra said the King, who returned to Amman Wednesday, told King Fahd that Jordan would "stand by its brothers in defending their lands, waters and sovereignty."

Petra said the Jordanian and Saudi leader "reviewed dangers facing the Arab Nation and emphasised that they both looked forward to an end to the present war between two Islamic states, Iraq

and Iran."

They also said they will continue their consultations and coordinate their policies for the best interests of the Saudi and Jordanian peoples and the Arab Nation, Petra said.

The talks were attended by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat and the Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem.

On the Saudi side the talks were attended by Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Aviation, Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz and Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal.

During his visit to Mecca the King also performed the Umra

pilgrimage and prayed at the Prophet Mohammad tomb in Medina. King Hussein, who earlier this month toured Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait to assure them of Jordan's continuing support following an upsurge in the Gulf war, also met with Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq in Mecca.

The King, Mr. 'Obeidat and Mr. Qasem were received upon their return to Amman by their Highnesses Prince Faisal and Prince Talal, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and the Royal Court secretary general.

## PLO factions reconcile

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Wednesday undertook an important step towards restoring its unity among its various factions when a reconciliation agreement was reached in Aden between Fateh, the main stream commando movement, and four other factions, senior PLO officials said Wednesday.

Hani Al Hassan, a close adviser of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, told the Jordan Times by telephone from Aden that Fateh and the "democratic alliance" have reached agreements on all the disputed political and organisational issues and also agreed on the issue

of fixing a date for holding the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting and continuing a dialogue among the various Palestinian factions.

Mr. Hassan, who is also a Fateh Central Committee member, refrained from giving details, but said that a final political communiqué will be issued later Wednesday.

Talks between Fateh and the "democratic alliance," which includes the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Palestinian Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party, started last April to bridge the differences among the five factions which emerged after an unexpected visit by Mr. Arafat to Cairo last December.

The breakthrough was achieved Wednesday afternoon after the talks were about to reach a deadlock over differences over the issue of fixing a date for convening the PNC, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile.

A compromise solution was believed to have been reached with the help of intense Algerian and South Yemeni mediation, but there was no accurate information available. The French news agency, Agence France Presse said that a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee, the chairman of the PNC and the secretary generals of all the five factions has been scheduled to take place in Algiers on July 5.

## Renewed Beirut clashes threaten to undermine new security plan

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel flew to Tripoli in Syrian-occupied North Lebanon Wednesday to meet Prime Minister Rashid Karami after heavy clashes in the mountains above Beirut threatened to disrupt peace moves.

It was the first time in 10 years that a Lebanese president had visited the northern city, where local militias have operated freely for years inside Syrian lines and Lebanese security forces have exercised little or no control.

Mr. Karami was there to mourn his mother who died on Saturday.

A new military council representing the country's main religious groupings meanwhile speeded up its efforts to re-organise the army after pre-dawn artillery duels between the army and militiamen in the mountains east of Beirut.

The clashes, for the second night in a row, underscored the pressure on the six-man council to implement a security plan agreed by Mr. Karami's national unity government.

Commenting on the clashes, Minister of Justice and Minister of State for South Lebanon Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Muslim "Amal" militia, urged the council to reach security arrangements for the mountains as well as for Beirut.

The security plan, which calls for re-uniting the fragmented army and disarming all militias, has not yet been endorsed by a key mostly Christian rightist militia whose compliance is seen as crucial to its success. Press reports said the "Lebanese Forces" militia would announce its stand within three days.

Rightist Falangist radio said shells landed at the rate of one a minute during Wednesday's four-hour pre-dawn battle between troops and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen around the strategic army-held town of Souq Al Gharb. No casualties were reported.

Security sources said clashes involving automatic weapons also occurred between rival rightist militias around the coastal town of

Batroun, 40 kilometres north of Beirut.

The clashes, between the "Lebanese Forces" and the pro-Syrian "Marada" militia of former President Suleiman Frangieh continued throughout the night in a four-hour battle Tuesday, the sources said.

Political sources in mostly Christian east Beirut told Reuters that "Lebanese Forces" leader Fady Frem was likely to reject the new security plan for the divided capital.

The sources said Mr. Frem rejected the plan's formation of the new military council because it included two senior Muslim officers who refused to fight when the army clashed with leftist militias last September and in February this year.

A "Lebanese Forces" spokesman said the militia was committed to the plan but remains committed to a decentralised security arrangement that would give militias legal powers to police areas at present under their control.

## UNRWA not planning to quit Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — The director of a U.N. relief agency for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon said Wednesday it did plan to stop operating in Beirut following a death threat that forced two of its international staff to flee the country.

"As far as I am concerned we shall carry on providing services to refugees," John Defraites, director for Lebanon of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), told Reuters.

Mr. Defraites faced a storm of protest among UNRWA's 900 Palestinian staff around Beirut Wednesday after warning them

Tuesday that lack of security might force the agency to stop work in the area if foreign officers could not live in safety.

In a circular to staff, he said some of them might have been involved in a threat that forced British Geoffrey Shakespeare and Irishman Daniel Deasy to leave last week and in thefts and attacks on UNRWA vehicles in the city.

The death threat, signed "Friends of the Palestinians" told the UNRWA officials to leave in 48 hours or be killed.

UNRWA provides relief for 255,000 refugees in Lebanon, including 90,000 around Beirut, but has met recent protests for stopping emergency rations to 180,000 due to lack of funds.

Many of the 175 staff at its Beirut headquarters Wednesday signed a petition protesting against Mr. Defraites' circular and union delegates read a draft protest letter to him.

"We have asked for withdrawal of the circular and protested against the blanket accusation in it and the threat to suspend operations," one of the staff told Reuters.

## Discovery flight may be rescheduled

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Agencies) — Space shuttle Discovery suffered only minor fire damage during Tuesday's aborted launch and a National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) official said Wednesday the ship's maiden launch might be rescheduled in 10 to 14 days.

The damage was caused by a small gas fire that erupted at the base of the shuttle when a computer commanded its three main engines to shut down, four seconds before Discovery was to blast off with a crew of five men and a woman.

The astronauts nervously waited out some critical moments while the launch control centre made the ship safe and left the cabin after 45 minutes.

An inspection of the engine area early Wednesday "revealed very little damage," NASA reported. Officials said an area about 7.6 metre square on a shuttle body flap was scorched and there were

minor paint burns on several components. There was no apparent damage to thermal protection tiles, the engine heat shields or the engine nozzles.

Kennedy Space Centre spokesman Hugh Harris said it was too early to determine when the launch could be rescheduled.

Glynn Lunney, shuttle project manager at the Johnson Space Centre in Houston said that he thinks the flight might be rescheduled in 10 to 14 days.



He referred directly to three major scandals affecting leading Labour figures since 1976, which crimination between Jew and Jew." Mr. Shamir's speech, and other willingness to compromise Israel's security by negotiating the future of the West Bank with Jordan.

No new ambassador has been proposed.

## U.S. 'anti-terrorist' policy

The programme seemed aimed largely at the rightwing Lebanese forces militia, an ally of Israel and a staunch opponent of Syrian influence. Though it says it officially opposes partition, it advocates decentralisation into religious

## is affecting legitimate ADC activities

port, stranding scores of families in Tyre and Sidon who depend on fish for a living.

Israeli officials inspected the Sidon Port Tuesday while seven ships anchored offshore, port officials said. Another eight ships were being towed toward the port.

Army radio said Israeli military officials were meeting a South Lebanese trade delegation in Sidon to discuss the situation. The ports were expected to be reopened in a day or two, the radio said.

He referred directly to three major scandals affecting leading Labour figures since 1976, which crimination between Jew and Jew." Mr. Shamir's speech, and other willingness to compromise Israel's security by negotiating the future of the West Bank with Jordan.

**willingness to compromise Israel's security by negotiating the future of the West Bank with Jordan.**

Consequently, this legislation could lead to a secretary of state designating the PLO, for instance, as a "terrorist group" and could result in the surveillance, harassment and possibly arrest of legitimate and legal groups of Arab-Americans that the government deems are merely "supporting" the PLO — even if the support is humanitarian or political.

When she made inquiries to the FBI regarding the methods and reasons for investigating her, she received nothing but a string of "no comments" from the agency.

In a lengthy lead editorial which appeared in the Nov. 21, 1980, Minneapolis Tribune, the FBI's methods were called into serious question.

On several occasions, the FBI has turned over information it has collected on Arab-Americans to foreign governments. (In all likelihood, this is still going on.) In the case of Sami Essaili, who was born in Brooklyn to Palestinian parents, this practice resulted in his arrest in Israel as he was about to visit his dying father in Dec-

Although strong protests were raised by ADC against this discriminatory practice, the Customs Service and the INS refuse to acknowledge any transgression of normal procedures.

"The FBI has failed to provide one shred of evidence to justify its suspicion of Arab-American participation in illegal activities."

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## JD60 million project to develop dams, farms

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) will in five months time, receive the technical designs for the second stage of a project to divert the waters of the Al Mujib and Wadi Al Hasa rivers to develop the southern Jordan Valley, according to Dr. Munir Haddadin, the JVA president.

He was quoted by the local press as saying that the whole project to develop the southern region will cost nearly JD 60 million. JVA will help develop nearly

56,000 dunams of land in Ghor Al Safi, Haditha Farm, Al Thiraa' and Khazireh, Dr. Haddadin said.

He said that the project entails the building of a dam on Al Mujib River which will rise some 48 metres high and will have a 3.5 kilometre long tunnel in addition to other necessary works.

There will be another dam built on Al Hasa River, which will rise to 58 metres and will help store 12 million cubic metres of water, he said.

## Irbid truck park project first phase completed

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Municipality has completed the first stage of a truck park project near the village of Huwara in the vicinity of Irbid, which is being established with a loan from the World Bank, according to Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzak Tubeishat.

He said that the first stage, which cost JD 450,000, entailed the building of 32 stores with a 20-metre yard in front for the sale

of spare parts and for a garage, in addition to a restaurant, a police station, a post office, a health clinic and a municipality office.

The complex will be supplied with electricity and water, he said.

The second stage will be almost similar to the first, and both are designed to ease the congestion of trucks in streets of Irbid, Dr. Tubeishat said.

## West Bank travel centres to close over 'Eid holiday

AMMAN (J.T.) — All centres charged with issuing permits for visitors to the West Bank will be closed Friday and Saturday, June 29 and 30 on the occasion of 'Eid Al Fitr, which marks the end of the Holy Month of Ramadan.

These centres will re-open Sunday July 1, according to an announcement by the Public Security Department.

The announcement called the attention of the public to the fact that no travellers will be allowed to cross to the West Bank unless they obtain permits from these centres which fix a specific date for travel.

## Work permit applicants deluge employment offices

AMMAN (Petra) — The employment office in Amman has issued 14,000 work permits in the first three weeks of June and 20,000 permits in the first five months of this year, Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jabbar said here Wednesday.

He said that the employment office will continue to issue work permits to labourers, especially those employed in the agricultural sector, and that the ministry will shortly open a new office in south Shuneh in the central Jordan Valley, to issue permits to labourers wishing to work in the agricultural field.

At present there are two such offices in the Jordan Valley, one at Deir Alla and the other in North Shuneh, he added.

Non-Jordanian agricultural workers have been allowed three months to obtain work permits, and the ministry might consider extending this deadline in the light of the work load which the employment offices are presently handling, the minister said.



A doctor from the Princess Basma Hospital in Irbid talks to the mother of one of the 21 victims of food poisoning from the village of Hakama (Photo Yousef Al 'Alban)

## Foul blamed for food poisonings

IRBID (J.T.) — The 21 people suffering from food poisoning, including several young children, from the village of Hakama in the Irbid Governorate was found to have been caused by germs carried by foul (boiled red beans), according to Dr. Mu'in Al Ghoul, director of the health department here.

He said that the victims had eaten the beans, bought from a young street vendor in their neighbourhood, two days ago.

Several samples of water and other foods consumed by the victims were tested and found to be alright, and it was found that

members of the same family as the victims who did not eat the beans did not complain of vomiting and diarrhoea like the others, Dr. Al Ghoul said.

He added that the victims are still under treatment at the Princess Basma Hospital in Irbid.

The hospital director, Abdul Hafiz Al Momani, said that at the time when the victims were admitted for treatment it was thought that rice, aubergines and marrows were responsible for the food poisoning, and he advised the public to refrain from eating food from street vendors.

Dr. Momani called on the public safety committee to stop all street vendors from selling food.

Princess Basma Hospital receives cases of food poisoning from time to time, especially during the summer months. But the biggest headache comes when a group of people is admitted to the hospital with the same symptoms, he said.

The last large scale case of food poisoning occurred a few months ago in Irbid when 68 victims were found to have eaten yoghurt from street vendors, and fortunately no deaths occurred as a result, Dr. Momani said.

## New surgery technique unveiled

AMMAN (J.T.) — A two-day symposium on stapling techniques in surgery particularly in the gastrointestinal field opened at the University of Jordan Hospital Wednesday.

Dr. Abdul Wahhab Al Bursusi, the University of Jordan vice-president of scientific faculties, opened the symposium with a speech in which he outlined the importance of the new technique and the need to introduce advanced technology into hospitals and medical institutions in Jordan.

He stressed the need for interaction between the various branches of the medical service in the

country with the purpose of promoting the general health of the population.

Also speaking at the opening session was Dr. Mahmoud Abu Khalaf, head of surgery in the university's Faculty of Medicine.

He said that the stapling technique in surgery saves time in operations, and called for more seminars to be held in Jordan to

offer training to surgeons on the new technique.

Taking part in the symposium are representatives of the University of Jordan's Faculty of Medicine, the university hospital, the Health Ministry, the Royal Medical Corps, the private sector and Baghdad University, as well as several specialists from U.S. universities.

## Anani in Baghdad for pipeline talks

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani met here Wednesday the Iraqi oil minister, Qasem Ahmad Taqi. They reviewed Jordanian-Iraqi trade ties and bilateral co-operation in oil matters.

In a pre-departure statement, Dr. Anani said that Jordan and Iraq have reached a stage where they can draw up a final formula for an agreement on the laying of the pipeline, which will connect Al Haditha port in Iraq with Aqaba.

The agreement will organise administrative and financial issues pertaining to the pipeline in add-

ition to the cost of operating this vital project, Dr. Anani said.

A delegation representing the Ministry of Industry Trade and Tourism and the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company, together with other officials, have been holding talks in Baghdad to pave the way for the signing of the agreement which is expected to take place soon.

## Water supply system shortchanges Irbid

AMMAN (J.T.) — Irbid is presently suffering from a water crisis with some homes not receiving water supplies for 30 days, according to Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzak Tubeishat.

In an interview with the local press, he said that the crisis, which started early in May, is still continuing and that the inhabitants are complaining about the water shortage every day.

He named six districts in Irbid which, he said, have been suffering from a chronic water problem and suggested that improvements in the water distribution system could solve this problem.

But, he added, the whole crisis could be eliminated if the town is

supplied with water from Al Himma and Wadi Al Arab water springs.

Meanwhile, the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) director Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani said that his department is working hard to solve the crisis once and for all.

The WAJ is building additional water pumping stations, and is currently replacing the old water main, which was laid over 52 years ago, in preparation for a comprehensive replacement of the water network in Irbid, Mr. Keilani said.

The WAJ has solved nearly 90 per cent of the water problem in the villages and settlements around Irbid, Mr. Keilani added.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Eleven killed in road accidents

AMMAN (Petra) — Eleven people have been killed and another 131 injured in 254 road accidents which occurred throughout the country last week, according to the weekly statistical bulletin issued by the Traffic Department.

#### Smugglers jailed for six months

AMMAN (Petra) — The Military Governor has endorsed the military court's decision sentencing Mohammad Suleiman Ahmad Diyabat and Mohammad Suleiman Rashid Azaizah to six months imprisonment each for smuggling.

#### NPC to attend construction meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Planning Council (NPC) will be represented by Ra'ida Jarrar at a specialised scientific seminar on the preparation and execution of projects, scheduled to be held in Washington on Aug. 26. The three-week seminar will discuss scientific research, and specialised studies relating to contracts.

#### Proposed Omani cultural week discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — The organisation of an Omani cultural week, to be held in Amman in 1985 was the topic of discussion here Wednesday, during a meeting between Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Abdullah 'Oweidat and the Omani charge d'affaires. During the meeting, the latter extended an invitation from Omani Minister of Culture and National Folklore Faisal Ibn Ali Ibn Faisal to Dr. 'Oweidat to visit Oman for talks on the promotion of cultural and youth related affairs.

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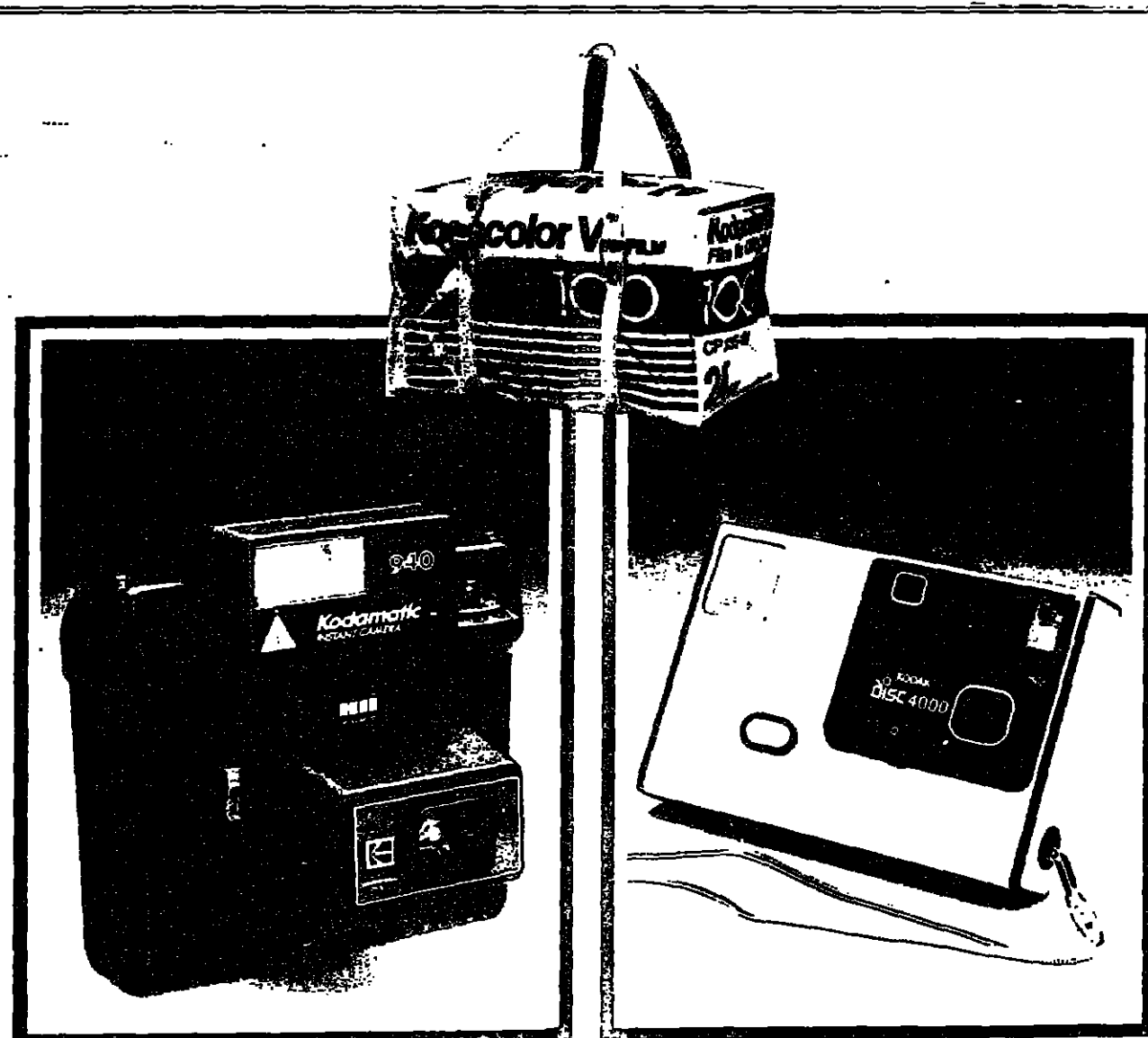


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# Israel tightens its press censorship

By James MacManus  
Submitted to Israeli censor

Israel has tightened the application of censorship regulations for the local and foreign press, following the acute embarrassment caused to the government by the murder of two captive Palestinian hijackers by members of the security forces in April.

Two foreign correspondents have been summoned by the director of information, and by the military censor, respectively, for official reprimands over publication of forbidden news items concerning the affair.

A Hebrew newspaper published daily in Tel Aviv was also ordered to cease publication for four days last month by Defence Minister Arens. This was an unprecedented punishment.

The fact that two of the four bus hijackers were clubbed to death by members of the military and

the police came to light only after the New York Times correspondent in Jerusalem, Mrs. David Shipler, ignored warnings from the censor's office and pursued the story. He was summoned to the government press office by the Information Director, Mordechai Dolinsky, last month, for an official reprimand.

Mr. Shipler's story revealed that a local photographer had taken pictures showing at least one of the two hijackers alive and in the custody of members of the security forces after troops had stormed the bus.

The military censor had refused to allow the Israeli press to publish the picture, or even to mention its existence, and had banned all foreign and local news stories contesting the official army version of events, which was that the two surviving Palestinian hijackers had died of wounds on their way to hospital.

Only after the New York Times story appeared did the defence minister bow to pressure from local newspaper editors and agree to appoint a commission of inquiry, headed by General Weir Zorea.

Mr. Arens then tried to suppress news that the commission of inquiry had been set up. The story emerged only after the Tel Aviv newspaper, Hadashot, which does not belong to the Israeli Newspaper Editors' Committee, broke the news, in defiance of the Defence Ministry, which had won agreement from national editors to hold back on the story.

The reason given by Mr. Arens for this move was that the safety of Israeli prisoners of war in Syria might be affected if news of the inquiry into the deaths of the Palestinians became public.

The defence minister, whose position carries sweeping powers of censorship, reacted by banning

Hadashot.

By the time the Zorea Commission reported on May 28, Mr. Arens faced a new problem. As every Israeli newspaper has now reported, it is widely known that a senior member of the defence establishment was present when the two Palestinian prisoners were subject to what the inquiry termed a series of blows to the back of the head with blunt instruments which resulted in skull fractures.

The inquiry specifically stated that a number of security force members, both army officers and police, could face prosecution for their role in the affair.

On May 29, the daily Guardian, in a front page report, said that a senior member of the military command was among those who faced such legal action. That news item was repeated by Reuters the following day, in a dispatch from Jerusalem. This gave the Israeli press, which is free to quote from

foreign publications, their first chance to alert their readers to the fact that a well-known military figure had been involved in the scandal surrounding the fate of the two Palestinian prisoners.

The defence minister was in the United States when he saw the news agency report in an American paper, and he characteristically reacted by ordering the chief military censor in Tel Aviv to find out how such information, supposedly vital to the security of the state, had leaked.

The upshot of that investigation was a meeting between this correspondent and the chief military censor in Jerusalem, who carries the rank of colonel. The colonel warned that a serious view had been taken of the Guardian's transgression.

In reply, it was stated that, since an inquiry set up by the Defence

Ministry had publicly established that a number of security force officers could face prosecution for their roles in the deaths of the two Palestinians, the fact that one was a senior army officer scarcely threatened the security of Israel.

It now appears that the government, and especially the defence minister, intend to apply the censorship rules vigorously in respect of any information relating to the murder of the two Palestinian prisoners and the subsequent investigation.

The Guardian article which first mentioned that a senior military figure was involved in that investigation is now the object of a written report to Israel's chief military censor in Tel Aviv, Brigadier-General Yitzhak Shani, who will decide on any further action to be taken against the newspaper — Guardian Weekly.

## The crazies speak

ISRAELI SCIENCE and Development Minister Yuval Ne'eman has stated that the prison sentence handed down against Jewish terror organisation member Gilad Pell was too harsh, and that he regretted it. He said: "One must not view membership in an organisation that, albeit illegal, has as its goal defending settlers, as being as serious as membership in an underground working against the state." So much for the crazies of the Holy Land.

On the other side of the Earth, the crazies of the Free World were spoken for by their mentor Mrs. Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American ambassador to the United Nations, who told a conference on terrorism: "The distinction between terror used in defence of societies and terror used to destroy societies is really not so difficult. Many, however, have become confused by the semantics of totalitarianism, by the specialists in propaganda as well as violence."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, you see, is well qualified to speak about confusion, because she has spent most of her life cultivating it as a profession, and when she is not making confused statements in public she is plotting on how best to share her confusion with otherwise orderly societies. Of course, Mrs. Kirkpatrick was referring to the American-led "liberation" of Grenada, which she cited as an example of the legitimate use of force in the service of liberty.

Perhaps it is not fair to equate the words of Mrs. Kirkpatrick with those of Mr. Ne'eman (for starters, one is not sure for whom to be sorry in this matchup of intellectual pretzel-makers). We see a similarity of thinking here that is frightening, and more so because of the penchant of both the governments which these people represent to resort to profound moral arguments to support their use of violence.

Neither the Israeli nor the American people have a monopoly on morality; nor do they have a hotline to the Lord, to be used to obtain His blessing for their use of violence to defend themselves in assorted situations around the world.

We thought that the eternal message of both Abraham and the American Constitutional Convention was that freedom was indivisible, that all people were created equal before the Lord and the law, and that the hallmark of goodness was to treat all people according to the same criteria. To make distinctions between your own use of violence and its use by your enemies is not morally convincing; it is the rhetoric of small politicians.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Bewildering developments

AS THE fighting continues in Beirut and the factional clashes spread in every direction, the Lebanese people look on bewildered and unable to explain why their leaders are unable to put an end to the destruction and the suffering. They are right to think about their future after almost 10 years of aimless strife and killings that led to nowhere. As they watch the situation the leader of the dissident army in the South, Antoine Lahad announces that he will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor Sa'ad Haddad, and to do that his first step is to issue special identity cards to the local inhabitants, stating that they belong to the so-called Southern Lebanese state.

The Lebanese people look on and watch the development in Beirut and in southern Lebanon. They are helpless as they see their country being partitioned and their leaders widely split, each with an armed group to protect him and to achieve his personal, selfish goals. No doubt, the new South Lebanese state represents a real danger to Lebanon as it consecrates secession from the motherland.

The new state will play to the tunes of the Israeli invaders who are intent on achieving their goals in Lebanon and reaping the fruit of their invasion. The factional leaders in Beirut who are now involved in street fighting and in trying to achieve their ambition, seem to be unaware of the developments in the South. They are too busy to look into ways of fending off the real danger to their country, and most of all, they are too busy to give any attention to the sufferings of the Lebanese people and their continuous ordeal.

### Al Dustour: Egyptian popular stand

THE LEADER of the Egyptian opposition in parliament made a statement, broadcast by the BBC in which he called for the expulsion of the Israeli ambassador from Cairo and for freezing the Camp David agreement so that Egypt can regain its status among the Arab states. This statement represents the true feelings of the Egyptian people and the conscience of patriots.

The statement reflects the thoughts of a minority of Egyptian parliament members, but no doubt it acquires the support of the whole nation. The other Arab states should regard this statement as a turning point in Egypt's stand vis-a-vis its relations with Israel and reflects Cairo's positive tendency towards improving its relations and its image in the Arab World because it comes from a representative of the people in parliament.

If the Egyptian opposition adopts this line as an official policy and presents its views to the public it will no doubt gain popular support and will finally put an end to the Egyptian-Israeli relations. No doubt the opposition would not have spoken its mind so frankly, had there been no free democratic atmosphere that was created in Egypt lately under pressure from the various public sectors. The fact that this voice has not been stifled by the Egyptian government, is by itself a very good sign of things to come and an indicator that it will not take Egypt long to join the Arab ranks and draw away from foreign hegemony.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Kingly gesture

KING HUSSEIN met two days ago at an Iftar banquet with the relatives and children of the armed forces martyrs who fell in the course of defending the nation. King Hussein wanted to manifest to the Jordanians that the martyrs still maintain their relation with their nation via their children and the great sacrifice they offered to their country. He thus is honouring the martyrs and all members of the armed forces who continuously offer their services to their nation and therefore deserve respect and appreciation.

The King has ordered that the families of the martyrs receive full pension and the children be given the opportunity for learning at schools and universities. He himself has honoured the bereaved families in order to underline the sacrifice and the service they had offered to their nation. He chose to do this in Ramadan, the month of tolerance, worship and sacrifice in order to set a good example for his countrymen and his nation.

The King is acting as a father to the nation and thus leaving a deep impression of respect and appreciation in the hearts of the Jordanian people who look to their monarch with love, respect and allegiance.



## Israeli observer reading signals

By Ya'acov Shlimoni

AS A student and observer for many years of Arab affairs, and Palestinian Arab affairs in particular, I must take issue with one article of Susan Hattis Rolf's article ("Wasted Ammunition," Jerusalem Post Magazine, June 1).

The author, in her mostly fair and reasonable summary of the PLO's record and character (and of Israel's counter-hatred), asserts that throughout the 20 years of the PLO's existence, there has been no change at all in its thinking, doctrine, or attitude to Israel. This assertion seems questionable and in need of re-examination.

Her summary of the PLO's official rhetoric fails to note changes that seem to have occurred, noting that the PLO "keeps repeating that its main goal is to wipe you off the face of the earth." I do not recall such statements being made in the last few years. This change, this new reticence, may not be worth much, just reflecting a slight improvement in public relations tactics; but it may be something more. A conscientious observer should at least take note of it.

What Rolf points out rightly is that the PLO has not revised its infamous charter, or Palestinian Covenant. This is most regrettable — for the future of the Palestinian Arabs as much as for Israel. It should, however, be borne in mind that movements or organisations seldom formally change their solemn, sacrosanct charters: if they no longer fit changed circumstances, they are often allowed to "fade away" or are re-interpreted rather than amended. (Examples could be adduced from Israel's and the Zionist movement's own experience.)

It would, of course, be preferable if the PLO had the strength and courage to abrogate the offensive parts of its covenant, but Arab politics, and perhaps politics in general, do not work this way. Anyhow, for most movements political circumstances and necessities have usually been more important than the texts of their charters.

The PLO is ridden by internal disputes and rivalries; it is a movement in which there is a constant struggle of conflicting doctrines and orientations. It is, as is well known, but a loose federation of rival organisations, and even its mainstream centre, Fatah, is torn by sharp conflicts, which last year erupted in bloody battle.

Some of these rivalries concern power, control, personalities and factions rather than ideology or doctrine; yet some of them revolve around conflicting conceptions and doctrines, matters of policy and strategy — regarding rival social orientations, inter-Arab and international alignments, and also attitudes to Israel and conceptions of a solution to the Palestine conflict.

There are extremists and the less extreme, i.e. moderates, within every political movement, and the PLO is no exception. Would one not define George Habash and Hayef Hawatmeh, Abu Nidal or Jibril and the Fatah "rebels" of 1983 as more extreme than the leaders of the mainstream? True, much of the rift between extremists and moderates concerns

tactics, means and methods of struggle rather than basic conceptions; but the rift also extends to basic doctrines, to conceptions of a future solution, to the possibility of co-existence.

Several PLO activists have gone on record in recent years as advocating policies and solutions more moderate than the official PLO line, including the key principle of peaceful co-existence between a Palestinian-Arab entity and Israel, a principle that appears to be generally accepted also by the Arab population of the West Bank and Gaza and most of its leaders, including those supporting the PLO and recognising it as the representative of the Palestinian Arabs.

Statements by these PLO moderates have often been later denied or retracted: in most cases, anyway, they did not go far enough, were not explicit or unambiguous enough to satisfy Israeli opinion. Yet they cannot be gainsaid, and it makes no sense to ignore the change in thinking they indicate at least on the part of a moderate group within the PLO.

How much that group is influential or representative is questionable; some may doubt their sincerity; they should be probed and suspiciously examined. Indeed, foreign and Israeli observers have met some of these moderates, and in most cases were impressed, particularly by the late Issam Sartawi.

Several of these moderate dissenters have, unfortunately, been assassinated. Their removal by murder cannot be interpreted, as Rolf seems to imply, as proving that there are no moderates and no change within the PLO. Quite the contrary.

Hamami, Qalaf, Sartawi and others were assassinated not for power — they formed no powerful faction and did not compete for the top leadership — but for their opinions, their dissent, their moderation. It has not been clearly established whether they were murdered by extremists, marginal or even outside the pale of the PLO, or by a secret, covert arm of the official, mainstream establishment. It is clear, however, that the ferment of their moderation was considered so important and so dangerous as to necessitate their assassination.

Yet, there may be changes in the thinking of the official PLO establishment, the mainstream, too. They have not been explicitly and publicly enunciated, as we would have wished; Arafat and his colleagues have not, as to Israeli thinking they should have, proclaimed peaceful co-existence between a Palestinian entity and the State of Israel as the PLO's cardinal aim nor have they renounced terrorism. If changes have occurred, they have to be gauged by perceptive observation and careful analysis.

There has been lately a certain mitigation in statements by Arafat and his aides. The PLO has accepted the resolutions of the all-Arab Fez summit of 1982, recognising the rights and existence of "all states" — including, by implication, Israel. Arafat has repeatedly been reported to have turned to methods of political diplomacy. And changes may be perceived concerning two cardinal

issues: the establishment of a Palestinian-Arab entity in parts of Palestine, i.e. in the West Bank; and the acceptance (half-hearted, ambiguous, and far from finalised) of future federation or confederation with Jordan.

In June 1974, the 12th National Congress of the PLO resolved to establish a national entity in any part of Palestine evacuated by Israel. The resolution did not, regrettably, pledge that such an entity would live in peaceful co-existence with Israel, but speaks of further struggle. It may therefore be interpreted as a mere change in tactics, an interim measure until a realisation of the PLO's full programme becomes possible; most Israeli commentators accept that interpretation. Possibly they are right. And yet, the formula of a Palestinian entity on the West Bank is sufficiently flexible to open perspectives for a settlement — if the will is there on both sides.

Some Palestinian spokesmen, including PLO activists, have indicated a tendency to interpret the resolution of 1974 in this way: implicit and, to the Israeli mind, far from sufficiently clear and binding. Potentially, however, the formula, the instrument exists — and we should keep our mind open and perceive to see whether it could be developed (and encourage it on our part).

Talks between Arafat and King Hussein over the last two years also seem to indicate a remarkable modification in PLO thinking though the rapprochement may also be based on changed attitudes on Jordan's part.

No agreement was achieved on a proposed unification of Jordanian and Palestinian negotiations towards a future Arab-Israeli settlement, whether in the form of a joint delegation or by the PLO empowering and delegating Jordan to speak for it and the Palestinians. There was apparently too wide a gap, despite Arafat's inclination to turn now to a strategy of political diplomacy. Arafat, his position weakened and his very leadership questioned, probably did not dare to follow that inclination to its logical end, and to take a clear-cut decision, which obviously would not be acceptable to all factions of the PLO. Yet the mere fact that such proposals could be broached, discussed and brought to near-agreement, is remarkable and reveals a far-reaching change in attitudes.

Agreement in principle was reported on the idea of federation or confederation between a future Palestinian entity and Jordan, and that certainly represents new and changed PLO attitudes. Yet, the concept of a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation was seriously discussed by top PLO leaders, specifically authorised by wider PLO bodies to negotiate this issue, and that represents an important new development.

The idea of a Palestinian entity in part of Palestine and federated with Jordan, if decisively embraced by the PLO and linked to a firm commitment to the principle of peaceful co-existence, might, and should, make possible a fruitful discussion with Israel. Not, of course, with an Israeli leadership that will not accept Arab sov-

ereignty over any part of Palestine, and that leaves no door open to the realisation of the national aspirations of Palestinian Arabs and aims at the annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

A leadership however open to territorial compromise and to the Arab-populated West Bank being part of Jordan should be more likely to perceive new conceptions on the Arab side, vague and unfinalised as they are. Negotiations would, of course, be immensely difficult, with problems of borders, security, the future of Israeli settlements, and a thousand important details that are bound to present obstacles, which may prove insurmountable. But do not the new Palestinian conceptions sketched at least call for a renewed dialogue? Should they not be encouraged by a wise, perceptive response on Israel's part?

The repeated assertion that there is nothing new on the Arab side, no change in PLO attitudes, is in this context politically and conceptually false and dangerous. It might bring about a relapse into the barren immobilism that was the bane of Israel's policies after 1967, the pre-set rigid conceptions which prevented Israel from moving on the Palestinian-Arab issue, and responding seriously to proposals suggested, for instance, by Nasser in 1970 and Sadat in 1971-72.

Changes must be perceived, opportunities grasped. I do not assert that the changes in PLO policies that undoubtedly have occurred already amount to a meaningful new attitude towards Israel. But they may amount to it, or develop in that direction. They should be carefully analysed and probed rather than being ignored or denied to exist. They should be met by a bold and clear assurance that the realisation of Palestinian-Arab national aspirations by the establishment of a Palestinian entity on the West Bank (preferably linked to Jordan), in peaceful co-existence with Israel, is acceptable to Israel.

Apart from a careful, perceptive analysis of public statements by PLO and other Arab leaders, there is no way to test new attitudes on the Arab side other than the cultivation of contacts — meeting, listening, probing, discussing (while clarifying what Israel thinks and can offer). Only by such contacts — with Jordanians, Palestinian Arabs, PLO representatives — can we find out if meaningful changes have occurred in the direction of an opening. As official representatives of Israel cannot meet PLO leaders as long as the PLO has not changed, knowledgeable Israelis who do not hold official positions should not hold official positions should not be frowned on and denounced for seeking contacts with PLO leaders: instead they should be encouraged as they are fulfilling a vital function in the national interest. — The Jerusalem Post.

The writer, a former senior official in the Israeli Foreign Ministry, has held several ambassadorial posts. He is the author of several books on Arab affairs and has been a visiting professor at the Hebrew University.

## Can Lebanese leaders send militiamen home?

By Andrew Tarnowski  
Reuter

BEIRUT — Even in Lebanon few governments have made such a turbulent start, but after seven war-torn weeks Prime Minister Rashid Karami has finally taken a long first stride towards setting the country on the road to peace.

Thanks to Syrian pressure and Mr. Karami's gritty resolve, Muslim and Christian leaders in his cabinet have accepted the futility of more fighting and forged a plan to silence the guns and send their militiamen home.

The Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia has failed to accept the plan agreed on Saturday. But no one knows if it will defy the traditional Christian leaders in the cabinet and fight its implementation.

Few observers doubt that shocks lie ahead, but if the plan works, a remodelled national army could begin reuniting Beirut's Christian and Muslim sectors in about two weeks, abolishing the "green line" battlefield, reopening the port and airport and confiscating the militias' big guns.

Behind the warlords' decision for peace lies a realisation that they cannot hold public confidence or work on political reforms needed to resolve Lebanon's sectarian conflict when fighting accompanies every disputed cabinet decision.

Commenting on the deal, one Beirut newspaper said the long-divided "national unity" cabinet was for the first time starting to live up to its name.

Since it was named on April 30, repeated disputes between Christian and Muslim ministers and accompanying battles had brought fears the cabinet might break up or stop functioning.

Blind shelling that killed nearly 200 people and injured 1,000 plunged Beirut into hopelessness unknown in nine years of civil war. They were starkly aware that Lebanon's warlords had never

before got together in a government pledged to restore peace and that this was a "last chance" cabinet whose failure might seal the nation's destruction.

Failure appeared close on June 11, when shelling, apparently intended to stop parliament granting Mr. Karami a confidence vote, killed 100 people and injured 250.

But Mr. Karami braved the blitz, won the vote and battled on. The shock of that "black Monday," in fact, may have proved a turning point for the rival leaders.

Appalled by the carnage and the animosities that prevented the cabinet meeting for three weeks, President Amin Gemayel rang Syrian vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam for help.

A week later Mr. Khaddam was in Beirut and rival ministers agreed to the compromise army reform and security plan he forcefully hammered out.

When the cabinet approved the package, Christian and Muslim leaders said Lebanon was on the threshold of a new stage that might usher in peace.

For Mr. Karami, Saturday's cabinet session brought tears and joy as he refused to leave until agreement was reached, despite learning of his mother's death during the session.

"This is the most difficult day of my life because I have lost my dearest loved one. Yet it is a day of happiness and good tidings for all the Lebanese," he said.

For the Sunni Muslim premier who has headed 10 previous civil war governments, patience appeared to have paid off.

He won agreement to formation of a neutral, confessionally balanced army to take over Beirut and disarm the militias.

Christians agreed the president should surrender control of the army and drop its commander, General Ibrahim Tannous, and the new commander will share power with five officers from other sects.

## Old-fashioned English aristocrat for NATO

Reuter

BRUSSELS — Lord Carrington, who became NATO secretary general Monday, took part in the 1944 Liberation of Brussels, the city where he will now work from German occupation.

An old-fashioned English aristocrat with a reputation as a skilled negotiator and administrator, Peter Carrington was regarded as Britain's most effective foreign secretary of recent years.

But he resigned abruptly in 1982 after Argentina seized the British South Atlantic colony of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

The 65-year-old hereditary baron was hailed as architect of a 1979 settlement which ended a guerrilla war against rebel white rule in Rhodesia and led the country to independence under black government as Zimbabwe.

A liberal conservative sometimes at odds with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Lord Carrington is a firm believer in East-West dialogue and in NATO's transatlantic security partnership.

In a major address on East-West relations last year, he used the phrase "megaphone diplomacy" to dramatise the parlous state of dialogue between the two blocs.

Lord Carrington doubts solutions to Western defence problems could be found through new strategies or new technologies.

He takes over at a time of stress in the alliance. The U.S. Congress is showing impatience with European allies' defence efforts and "West-West" differences are simmering over East-West trade, the space arms race and weapons technology transfer.

Lord Carrington brings an aristocratic charm and dry wit to the

job. His critics, who are few, call him arrogant.

He is widely credited with coining the nickname "P.L.G." — poor little Gaston — for luckless former European Commission President Gaston Thorn and is also known to doodle limericks on his briefing papers during boring meetings.

Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington was born on June 6, 1919, and on the death of his father in 1938 inherited family estates and a title created in 1797.

Educated at Eton, Britain's most exclusive private school, he attended Sandhurst Military Academy. In 1939 he joined the Elie Grenadier Guards and was later decorated with the military cross as a tank officer in World War II.

He has served in government under every postwar Conservative leader without ever having to seek election since he is a member of the House of Lords, upper chamber of the British Parliament.

He held a variety of ministerial posts, was Britain's high commissioner (ambassador) to Australia for three years and became defence secretary under Prime Minister Edward Heath from 1970 until his party's defeat in 1974.

After Mrs. Thatcher's election victory in 1979, she chose him as a top political brain.

Although he was sometimes tipped as a possible future prime minister himself, Lord Carrington disclaimed ambition for the post. "I can imagine no more advanced job," he once said.

"He's a bit disdainful and not really friendly. He does feel superior," said a political colleague. Other say he was uneasy with Thatcher's assertive, middle-class conservatism.



## THE LITERARY CORNER

## Browning does not know

ROBERT BROWNING (1812-1889) grew in Camberwell, a suburb of London. He was fortunate in his home background, for his father combined business success with scholarly tastes, while his mother was a woman of high ideals and considerable musical talent. Robert, an only son, was given every possible advantage—private tutoring, travel, and workshop of his own where he assembled a small menagerie and began the close study of nature, so evident in his writing. Recognition of his talent came slowly. His early poems were hard to understand. Robert and his wife, the prominent poet Elizabeth Barrett, are perhaps the most famous couple in English literature. Robert Browning is now recognised as the greater poet of the two, but before they met, Elizabeth was better known than he.

Browning's poetry won increasing favour with the public during the latter part of his life. Browning Societies, which met to interpret the obscurities of many of his poems became an intellectual fad of the day. His great and most famous poem which we present here today falls within this context.

The poem is perhaps the most popular of Browning's dramatic monologues. The scene is the castle of the Duke of Ferrara, an arrogant Italian nobleman of the Renaissance period which was always a fertile area for the poet's ridicule and criticism. The duke is showing a painting of his first wife to an envoy who has been sent to arrange the details of a second marriage. With keen dramatic skill, wherein every detail is significant, Browning shows us the true character of the duke revealed through his discussion of his artless young wife. Browning's skill at portraying character—rare

in lyric poets—is clearly exhibited. The jealous, self-centred duke, who is ready to do anything to secure his unquestionable power introduces his duchess:

That's my last Duchess painted on the wall,  
Looking as if she were alive. I call  
That piece a wonder, now: Fra Pandolf's hands  
Worked busily a day, and there she stands.  
Will't please you sit and look at her? I said  
"Fra Pandolf" by design, for never read  
Strangers like you that pictured countenance,  
The depth and passion of its earnest glance,  
But to myself they turned (since none puts by  
The curtain I have drawn for you, but I)  
And seemed as they would ask me, "If you durst,  
How such a glance came there; so, not the first  
Are you to turn and ask me. Sir, 'twas not  
Her husband's presence only, called that spot  
Of joy into the Duchess' cheek:

The duchess was happy with every man. The duke did not want to be just any man and to be treated as such. For her, he was just another man, a matter which intensified his jealousy;

She had  
A heart—how shall I say?—too soon made glad,  
Too easily impressed; she liked whate'er  
She looked on, and her looks went everywhere.  
Sir, 'twas all one!

## My Last Duchess

She thanked men,—good! but thanked  
Somehow—I know not how—as if she ranked  
My gift of a nine-hundred-years-old name  
With anybody's gift.  
She smiles for him, but she also does the same for every body else:  
Oh sir, she smiled, no doubt,  
Whene'er I passed her; but who passed without  
Much the same smile?  
But with an arrogant conceit man like the Duke of Ferrara,  
all of this should come to an end:  
This grew; I gave commands;  
Then all smiles stopped together.  
So she gave his commands, and all smiles stopped. The ferocious duke who rejected the fact that he was treated as an ordinary man gave her orders. He could have killed her himself, he could have sent her to death, or he could have divorced her and she died later on:  
There she stands  
As if alive.  
And if he did not kill her, why does he say "as if alive"? Does it possibly mean that the painting was so excellent that the duchess seems a real flesh and blood woman in it?  
When asked what exactly he meant by "I gave commands", Browning simply answered, "I do not know."

—Ahmad Jaber

## Randa Habib's

## We need to laugh

I HAVE a friend, a very good friend, and because she is a friend she wanted to give me some advice. The other day she told me very seriously: "You know Randa, sometimes you laugh too much," and because I looked stunned, she felt she had to explain and said: "You know it is for your own good, maybe you should laugh less." I still did not understand. Very patiently she then said, "Too much laughing can sometimes be misinterpreted. People can take you for what you aren't!" I almost burst in laughter but as the conversation was about this "small vice", I didn't.  
"You know," I said to my friend, "I have been laughing since I was born. My father used to say that I was made for laughing and this is why I have been endowed with three dimples, two on the cheeks and one on the chin."  
"But what we do as children is not necessarily what we should do as adults," replied my very good friend.  
"You mean to say that when we become adults we shouldn't laugh?" "We should laugh less!" said my friend.  
"Well, yes," I admitted, "as adults we are aware of so many horrors in the world and we feel less like laughing."  
"You see," replied my friend triumphantly.  
"No, I don't see, I think it should be the other way round. Seeing so much misery makes us need to laugh. You know, when I have been all day reading depressing political news and listening to problems of some friends and thinking about dear people that are living under bombs, believe me at night I need to laugh."  
"But this is it," said my friend, who did not seem to let go, "your laughter can be misinterpreted, people can think that you are superficial and careless, while I, your friend, know that you are not like this."  
"Come on, if we had to wear on our faces the marks of personal sorrow, anguish and the reflection of the political situation of our era, we wouldn't be able to look at. The majority is already too serious and, if I may say so, too tragic. Please don't ever give anyone the advice you have given me, and let me laugh, laugh, and laugh."

## Mountaineers are litterbugs

The Himalayas have massive environmental problems. One of the smaller ones is the deforestation and litter of the mountaineers who travel to Nepal to "conquer" that nation's high peaks.

By Shyam Bahadur

KATHMANDU — The South Col on Mount Everest is the world's highest junkyard.

The col, or depression, some 8,000 metres up the 8,848-metre mountain, is a kind of junction for those climbing the mountain through the traditional route, and over the years it has become littered with oxygen cylinders, axes, crampons and other mountaineering gear.

The strangely fragile Himalayan chain is suffering a major environmental crisis, as growing populations cut trees from its slopes and erosion strips it of topsoil. Thus the tree cutting and litter of mountaineering expeditions would seem a minor problem. But it is a growing concern, both to the people of Nepal and to the mountaineers themselves.

Sir Edmund Hillary, who with Sherpa Tenzing Norgay first climbed Everest in 1953 and has since made Nepal his second home, recently voiced his own concern over what he called the severe destruction of parts of Nepal's Himalayan landscape.

"In a way, I am partially to blame for this," he said, referring to the desire on the part of many countries to put their men atop Everest after his and Tenzing's climb. In 1983, there were almost 100 expeditions in the Nepalese Himalayas.

The Union of International Alpinists, which met here in late 1982, adopted a resolution calling for the protection and preservation of the Himalayan ecology.

Says a member of the Nepal Mountaineering Association, "The expeditions bring in royalty to the government and employment to porters. But there is a need to be on guard lest too many expeditions pollute the pure environment of the Himalayas."

A West German working in Nepal, who has been organising expeditions for the fun of climbing mountains, agrees and

thinks that unless the Nepalese government is able to enforce environmental regulations on expeditions and trekking trips, they destroy the landscape.

He notes that the base camp of Mt. Everest has been polluted to such an extent that one cannot find water fit for drinking there; porters must fetch water from lower down the mountain.

Climbers and porters bury their litter in the ice around base camp without realising that the camp, at over 3,500 metres (11,400 feet), is actually on a glacier. The glacier, though it moves slowly, brings the litter to the surface after a few months. "The Everest base camp looks terrible. It is a square mile of rubbish," said the German, who did not wish to be named.

Dr. Heman Warth, Director of the local German Volunteer Office here, climber of at least four peaks over 8,000 metres (26,200 feet) and member of the German Alpine Club, feels that the Nepalese government should beware of the environmental dangers of allowing too many expeditions into the Himalayas.

He notes that a liaison officer accompanies each of the expeditions, and it should be his job to ensure that the litter is buried at safe places and not on glaciers.

Dr. Warth agrees that the biggest threat to the mountains is deforestation, but even here climbers do not escape blame.

Today expeditions often consist of between 150 and 200 porters, and they move towards a mountain like ancient caravans. But instead of camels or mules, it is humans who carry the loads.

Trees are felled to cook the expedition's food and to keep it warm. But as the altitude increases, trees become rarer and rarer, so the shrubs and small bushes which help bind together unstable slopes are cut and pulled out, according to Dr. Warth. Regrowth is slow in these high altitudes. Some expeditions rely so much

on scarce wood for their energy needs that they employ over 20 high altitude Sherpa guides to do nothing but collect firewood.

Dr. Warth feels that the only alternative is for the government to strictly enforce the existing regulations that prohibit expeditions from burning firewood. "If the expeditions can spend thousands and thousands of dollars to come to Nepal to climb mountains, why can't they spend another \$1,000 and use kerosene instead?"

Due to the efforts of the likes of Dr. Warth, a kerosene depot to supply fuel for trekkers, climbers and local people has been set up by the German Alpine Club and the government-owned Nepal Oil Corporation near the Everest base camp.

Most experts here want expeditions to carry their own fuel, such as kerosene, in the mountains. And each expedition should see that none of its members or porters fells trees. A Nepal Mountaineering Association member feels that the liaison officers should turn back expeditions which use firewood.

Dr. Warth recently returned from an unsuccessful attempt on Mt. Kanchenjunga, the world's third highest mountain, and praised the largely unspoiled forests in the area. His expedition relied entirely on kerosene, and this worked well, he said.

Mt. Kanchenjunga, in far eastern Nepal on the Indian border, was opened to climbers from the Nepalese side only a few years ago and there have been few expeditions there since. This has conserved the forests.

If the government wants such forests around the nation's other high and often climbed mountains, it will have to tighten its controls on expeditions. And a spokesman for the Nepalese Ministry of Tourism, which gives permits for expeditions, says the government is examining ways of doing just that—ranging from controls on expedition fuels to controls on the mountaineers' littering habits. —Earthscan feature.



Selling firewood to mountaineering expeditions is a family business in Nepal (Earthscan photo)

## Hemingway legend is still alive in Spain 23 years after death

By Judith Matloff Reuser

MADRID — Nearly 23 years after his death, Ernest Hemingway's popularity is still alive in Spain where he set major novels against a background of bullfighting and the Spanish civil war, and where an international congress devoted to him is taking place this week.

Thousands of foreign tourists, inspired by his works, flock to Spain every year to drink wine in old Madrid's cafes and see the running of the bulls in the streets of Pamplona.

And for many Spaniards the bearded, rugged writer is a national hero who captured the spirit of Spain in his war dispatches, short stories and books "For Whom the Bell Tolls", "Death in the Afternoon" and "The Sun Also Rises".

He visited Spain nine times between 1923 and 1933, reported on the civil war in 1937-38 and returned in the 1950s.

"He wasn't just a tourist, he discovered Spain's honour, soul, landscape and language," novelist Jose Luis Castillo Puche, Spain's foremost Hemingway expert, told Reuters.

"He was a Spaniard at heart," he added.

Underscoring the appeal in Spain of "Don Ernesto" was the decision to hold the "First International Hemingway Congress" in Madrid, a move newspapers welcomed with lengthy tributes to him.

The congress, organised by the U.S.-based Hemingway Society, has drawn some 125 scholars from seven countries, to discuss topics ranging from a paragraph discarded from "Death in the Afternoon" to "verbal violence in 'For Whom the Bell Tolls'".

Participants made pilgrimages

to a bull fight and Hemingway's favourite bar, Chicote, where he set one scene of his only play, "The Fifth Column", and three short stories.

They also visited the Guadarrama Mountains, scene of fighting in "For Whom the Bell Tolls".

One of Hemingway's close friends and favourite bullfighters, Antonio Ordoñez, showed up at the conference to share his memories of the novelist.

James Nagel, a professor from Northeastern University and president of the four-year-old Hemingway Society, said the congress was held in Spain partly because "one can't understand his works without seeing the country he loved".

"After reading and teaching Hemingway for 20 years it is a very emotional experience to visit his Spain," Mr. Nagel said.

Other organisers said Madrid was also chosen as a site because of revived interest here in Hemingway as a novelist.

"Hemingway stylistically influenced many Spanish writers of the 1950s but many Spaniards associated him with machismo, hard drinking and women," said Ramon Buckley, a literature professor teaching in Madrid.

"But now many more people are taking him seriously as a writer and are interested in his works independent of his personality," he added.

One major theme of talks, both in the conference hall and informally, will be whether Hemingway's idealistic and romantic picture of Spain truly reflected reality.

Mr. Buckley presented a paper arguing that the American novelist indeed portrayed "a valid vision".

"He was a realist above all, a man who understood Spain and wrote about it honestly," he said.

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## Lendl powers through 2nd round

LONDON (R) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, the French Open Champion on clay, continued his growing love affair with Wimbledon grass by cruising into the third round of the men's singles here Wednesday.

The 24-year-old world number two needed just 78 minutes to dispose of South African Derek Tarr 6-3, 6-1, 6-3 on a sunny and fast number two court which is known as "the graveyard" for the victims it has claimed in the past.

Defending Champion John McEnroe was once beaten out there, as was fellow-American Jimmy Connors in the fourth round last year when Kevin Curren of South Africa served him to destruction.

But Lendl was never under threat as he gave a confident and competent display of the grass court game to dispose of Tarr and gain a third round berth against the winner of a match between Rolf Gehring of West Germany and Zoltan Kuharsky.

Two women's seeds were quickly into the third round Wednesday. Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria, the 17-year-old Italian Champion and seventh seed, beat

Natasha Revva of the Soviet Union 6-2, 6-2 while Canadian Carling Bassett, seeded 16th, defeated Marie-Christine Calleja of France 6-1, 6-4.

Lendl cannot have expected quite so easy a match after his five-set battle against experienced American Dick Stockton in the first round on Monday.

He had to fight to stay level as the first seven games went with service and Tarr was proving an obstinate opponent with his aggressive two-fisted backhand and solid serve-volley tactics.

But Lendl broke him in the eighth game as he won the set in 28 minutes and put a stranglehold on the match with three service breaks in the second set.

Then, as Tarr was about to serve with set point against him, three sparrows alighted in the service court. Lendl shook them away, waved at them as they flew off, then blasted a service return past

his intriguing rival for the set.

"I definitely felt sharper and more comfortable today," Lendl said. "I worked on my serve a lot yesterday and served harder and deeper. That meant I was in a better position to hit the volleys."

"My volleying was much better too. I maybe didn't make the tough ones, but I didn't miss the easy ones either. I know I'm not a natural volleyer, but I also know if I get confident on my volleys, I don't miss them much."

Defending women's champion Martina Navratilova was in and out of hot water before she finally disposed of American Amy Holton 6-2, 7-5.

She lost her serve twice as she fell behind 3-1 in the second set. Then after rattling off four straight games, Navratilova was serving for the match against an opponent ranked 108th in the world.

A net cord and two well-played points helped Holton on to 15-40 and Navratilova doubt she faulted to hand her the game.

But the Czechoslovak-born American slipped into another gear to race away with the last two games for a third-round match against Ivana Budarova of Czechoslovakia.

## Derwall resigns, Beckenbauer poised to take charge of West Germany

PARIS (R) — Franz Beckenbauer said Wednesday he expects to take charge of the West German soccer team shortly following Tuesday's resignation of national trainer Jupp Derwall.

Beckenbauer, who won a record 103 caps for his country, had talks at the Hilton Hotel in Paris Tuesday with West German Soccer Federation chief Hermann Neuberger.

He said they reached a provisional agreement that he would take control of the national team until Helmut Benthaus, trainer of new West German champions Stuttgart, is available.

Benthaus, who has not yet indicated if he would be prepared to take the job, has a contract with Stuttgart until 1985.

"What title I would have — technical director, adviser or manager — does not matter at all," Beckenbauer said. "I would take responsibility for everything, for the selection of the team, for victories and defeats."

Beckenbauer cannot be appointed trainer as he has no coaching diploma but he said he expected to work with Horst Koepfel or Erich Ribbeck, Derwall's last two assistants.

Beckenbauer, widely recognized as the greatest West German player of all time, said he would not make sweeping changes.

"I believe the (Karl-Heinz) Rummenigge-(Rudi) Voeller combination is the best attack in the world when they are playing well," he said.

"But attitudes must be considerably improved. I would rather lose 4-3 than 1-0 in the last minute against Spain."

Derwall, 57, resigned after the defeat with Spain which cost West Germany a place in the European Championship semifinals. He is the first West German trainer to resign before the end of his contract, which was due to expire in 1986.

Beckenbauer described Derwall as "the victim of negative developments" but added: "However, he contributed to them with his own mistakes."

Asked whether West German soccer had reached its lowest point, he replied: "I fear it has not though I hope so. The national team must find a better image again. I would like to contribute to that though, of course, I am no magician."

Neuberger confirmed that he expected a firm agreement with Beckenbauer shortly. "The final decision is with Franz. There are still one or two points to clear up," he said.

## Arab volleyball set for Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ninth Arab Volleyball Championship will be held in Amman between August 17th to 25th, according to the director of the Youth Welfare Organisation (YWO) Mohammad Jamil Abu Al Tayyeb. He said that he sent out instructions to all sports federations and sports clubs in Jordan to refrain from carrying out their activities on the sport city stadium during this period.

## THE Daily Crossword by Kathryn Righter

ACROSS	36 Reason d'—	60 Establish beyond question	28 Satisfy a thirst
1 Hindu god	37 Exact resemblance	61 Persia, today	29 Asia Minor region
5 Tares	38 Snicker—	62 Yearnings	30 Highly skilled
10 Brewer's mixture	39 River in Scot.	63 Sorts	31 Primary color
14 Protection	40 Sci-fi vehicles	64 Saucy	32 Narrow inlet
15 Concur	42 Ir. ballad, "Mother —"	DOWN	33 Nightclub performer
16 Ancient Peruvian	44 Part of a race	1 Esne	34 — Moines
17 Symbol of stability	45 Used a bus	2 Stravinsky	35 — Haggard
20 Disc playthings	46 Health resort	3 "Veni, vidi, —"	36 novel
21 Blaze	48 Last king of Troy	4 Invites	37 4-sided figure
22 Mistake	51 Least lengthy	5 Cracker	38 Keen
23 Lesson	56 Lowest cost	6 He steals from nests	39 Short-billed ralls
25 Shoe tips	59 Medicinal plant	7 Goddess of discord	40 Apple and pear
28 Land of the Tartars		8 Young socialite	41 Entreat
31 US philanthropist		9 Homily: abbr.	42 Assumed character
34 Eccentric		10 "Deity —"	43 Sacred picture

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS	DOWN
1. HINDU GOD	1. ESNE
2. STRAVINSKY	2. STRAVINSKY
3. "VENI, VIDI, —"	3. "VENI, VIDI, —"
4. INVITES	4. INVITES
5. CRACKER	5. CRACKER
6. HE STEALS FROM NESTS	6. HE STEALS FROM NESTS
7. GODDESS OF DISCORD	7. GODDESS OF DISCORD
8. YOUNG SOCIALITE	8. YOUNG SOCIALITE
9. HOMILY: ABBR.	9. HOMILY: ABBR.
10. "DEITY —"	10. "DEITY —"
11. PLESTER	11. PLESTER
12. ENTRAPMENT	12. ENTRAPMENT
13. RABBIT	13. RABBIT
14. CORPULENT	14. CORPULENT
15. LATER	15. LATER
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#### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ASSETS	December 31, 1983 JD	December 31, 1982 JD	LIABILITIES	December 31, 1983 JD	December 31, 1982 JD
Current Assets:			Current Liabilities:		
Cash on hand and at banks	729	70,620	Due to bank	€ 12,203	—
Accounts receivable (Note 3)	1,631,339	1,663,413	Accrued liabilities	390	—
Prepaid expenses (Note 4)	3,988	41,557	Advance payments (Note 6)	1,540,243	2,622,000
Total current assets	1,636,056	1,775,590	Total current liabilities	1,603,056	2,622,000
Fixed assets	9,484,978	9,482,978	HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNT	10,000	10,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation	5,310,468	3,034,553	Capital	6,295,126	6,797,526
Net fixed assets (Note 5)	4,174,510	6,448,425	Current account	(2,097,616)	(1,205,511)
Total assets	5,810,566	8,224,015	Accumulated deficit - Exhibit (B)	4,207,510	5,602,015
			Net Head Office Account	5,810,566	8,224,015
			Total liabilities and head office account	5,810,566	8,224,015

#### STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the period from start of operations on August 15, 1981 to Dec. 31, 1983

	1983 JD	1982 JD
Project income	1,539,072	1,854,512
Less: General and administrative expenses (Note 7)	2,436,545	3,104,022
Project loss	(897,473)	(1,249,510)
Add: Other income (Note 8)	5,368	43,999
Loss for the period	(892,105)	(1,205,511)
Add: Loss brought forward from January 1,	(1,205,511)	—
Accumulated deficit - Exhibit (A)	(2,097,616)	(1,205,511)

To the Manager Steyr-Daimler-Puch, AG Aqaba - Jordan

We have examined the statement of assets and liabilities of STEYR-DAIMLER-PUCH, AG, JORDAN (registered in Jordan as a foreign shareholding company) as of December 31, 1983 and 1982 and the related statement of income for the year ended December 31, 1983 and the period from start of operations on August 15, 1981 to December 31, 1982. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances except that we did not receive direct confirmation of receivables from the Iraqi Jordanian Land Transport Corporation amounting to JD 2,740 (JD 144,414 in 1982) and from Guimba Industrial Development and Construction Corporation amounting to JD 1,065,766 (JD 918,999 in 1982).

In our opinion, except for the effects of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had we been able to receive direct confirmation of the above mentioned receivables, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the assets, liabilities, and Head Office account of Steyr-Daimler-Puch, AG, as of December 31, 1983 and 1982 and the results of its operations for the year ended December 31, 1983 and the period from start of operations on August 15, 1981 to December 31, 1982, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied consistently during the periods.

Amman - Jordan  
March 31, 1984

Saba & Co.

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Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Mamdouh El Adwan	El Abjar	Owner	Salah	54
2. Mamdouh El Adwan	Sattam	Owner	Darfallah	54
3. Abdulrah El Mosily	Sheikhah	Owner	Mostafa	52.5
4. Hani El Haddid	Amrah	Owner	Mostafa	52.5
5. Saad El Faleh	Rima	Owner	Fawaz	52.5
6. Daham Mamdouh	El Zabta	Owner	Fawaz	52.5
6. Shitaw El Jemah	M. Usamah	Owner		48

### SECOND RACE - 3.30 p.m. For beginner horses Distance 1600 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Nidhal B. El Haddid	Basil	Owner		50
2. Trad D. El Faleh	El Daby	Owner		50
3. Bahjat Fawaz	Fawaz	Owner		50
4. Bahjat Fawaz	Ghazal	Owner	Fawaz	50
5. Bahjat Fawaz	El Mazah	Owner		48.5
6. A. El Latif El Haddid	H. El Salam	Owner	Darfallah	48.5

### THIRD RACE - 4.00 p.m. For beginner horses Distance 1400 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Marwan Tokan & Fakhri Ahmad	El Farzakh	Adnan	Mostafa	54
2. Fhaid Mtlak	Mansour	Owner	Ibrahim	54
3. Nidhal B. El Haddid	Ritah	Owner	Ahmad	49.5
4. Hani El Haddid	Amrah	Owner		49.5
5. Bahjat Fawaz	Sultanah	Owner		49.5
6. Mohammad	Sumash	Owner	Saad	49.5

### FOURTH RACE - 4.30 p.m. For beginner horses Distance 1400 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir	Sayal	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	54
2. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir	Nareez	Ibrahim	Fawaz	54
3. Mamdouh El Haddid	Lazzaz	Owner	Saad	54
4. A. El Latif El Haddid	S. El Wihidh	Owner	Darfallah	54
5. Ghali Haddadin	Rabie	Owner	George	54
6. Bahjat Fawaz	Anbar	Owner		52.5
7. Mohammad Ibrahim	Zanrah	Owner		52.5

### FIFTH RACE 5.00 p.m. For third class horses Distance 1000 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir	Stable	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	53
2. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir	Stable	Ibrahim	Fawaz	53
3. Sami Haddadin	Wadhah	Owner	George	53
4. Nidhal B. El Haddid	Shimah	Owner	Ahmad	51.5
5. Nidhal B. El Haddid	Hadia	Owner		51.5
6. Ghali Haddadin	Raddad	Owner		47

Cinema  
**CONCORD**  
Tel: 44092-44280

FLYING HIGH 2

FLYING HIGH TWO

Performances: 3:30, 8:30 10:30  
p.m. Additional performances:  
Fridays and Sundays at 10:30  
p.m. Car park available.

Cinema  
**AL HUSSEIN**  
Tel: 22117

CITY HUNTER OF MEN (Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema  
**RAINBOW**  
Tel: 25155

CLOSED FOR REDECORATION

Cinema  
**ZAMRAN**  
Tel: 23171

THE MARRIED ONES (Colour) "Italian Film"

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema  
**BASMAN**  
Tel: 30126

RAGE (Colour) "Indian Film"

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema  
**PALESTINE**  
Tel: 22117

FIRST LOVE (Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema  
**RAGHADAN**  
Tel: 22198

1- RAJ MAHAL "Indian Film"  
2- FUNNY KUNG FU (Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8



## Subroto appeals to Britain to keep oil price unchanged

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia Wednesday appealed to Britain to maintain its present North Sea oil prices for three months to support the saturated world oil market through a crucial period.

Mines and Energy Minister Subroto, in an interview with Reuters, said: "We appeal to them. It would be very helpful to the market if the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) can keep the price unchanged for the third quarter."

BNOC is due to negotiate third-quarter prices by Sunday. Brent has traded well below the official price of \$30 a barrel on the spot market recently, bringing pressure on BNOC from customers hungry for a price cut in line with the market.

Dr. Subroto also said the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) should close ranks at its meeting on July 10 in Vienna and re-affirm its commitment to the exporter group's pricing and production rules.

He said OPEC members should resist the temptation to discount official prices in a bid to grab sales and earn cash for their oil-dependent economies.

Dr. Subroto backed OPEC's benchmark price of \$29 a barrel and a total production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day (b/d) to remedy the world oil glut.

The minister warned that OPEC could not totally discount a cut in its official price unless it abided by its own rules.

Oil prices on the spot market, which is widely seen as a barometer of supply and demand, have sagged despite tension in the Gulf which has raised fears that oil supplies from the region could be threatened.

Customers of Britain, a non-OPEC member, were also expected to claim in price negotiations that the soaring dollar had caused oil prices to rise sharply in terms of local currencies.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed higher after a dull opening, lifted by the Bank of England's statement Tuesday that U.K. interest rates need not rise and short covering ahead of new time deals Thursday, dealers said.

At 1500 hours the F.T. 30 index was up 10.8 at 814.7 having touched 801.1 at 1000 hrs.

Government bonds halved initial 1/2 point gains on the Bank of England statement after sterling fell to a record low \$1.3483. Dealers said trade was quiet ahead of U.K. trade figures for May. Gold shares finished higher.

Gains among leaders ranged to 11p as in Lucas at 187, BOC firm 7p to 242 and ICI 6p to 572. North Americans were mixed.

Oils were as much as 14p higher after reports of fresh attacks on shipping in the Gulf. Dealers said reports by banking sources enterprise oil was 60 per cent subscribed helped the market which was anticipating a smaller demand for its shares. Britoil rose 14p to 225 and B.P. was up 12p to 465.

Racal ended 2p down at 224 after 216 on annual figures below expectations while Ferranti was unchanged after its yearly results came within forecasts. Banks were quietly firm but sentiment remains depressed by Latin American debt problems, dealers said. Insurances ended higher after an analysts seminar Tuesday and showed gains of up to 14p as in Royal at 450.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.3547/57	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3134/37	Canadian dollars
	2.7795/7805	West German marks
	3.1320/30	Dutch guilders
	2.3175/85	Swiss francs
	56.51/54	Belgian francs
	8.5230/80	French francs
	1709.25/1710.25	Italian lire
	236.95/237.05	Japanese yen
	8.1675/1725	Swedish crowns
	7.9680/9730	Norwegian crowns
	10.1810/60	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	370.25/370.75	U.S. dollars

**THE BETTER HALF.** By Harris

**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GOGSY  
HAABS  
ZELPUZ  
GARAVE

WHAT HE SAID THAT SO-CALLED BARLEY SOUP WAS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHESS UNWED MISERY WALNUT  
Answer: She admitted she was forty but she didn't do this—SAY WHEN

## Bangemann succeeds Lambsdorff

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has approved a little-known liberal European parliamentarian, Mr. Martin Bangemann, to succeed economics minister Mr. Otto Lambsdorff who resigned early Wednesday over corruption charges against him.

Shortly after Mr. Lambsdorff's Free Democratic Party (FDP) had nominated Mr. Bangemann to succeed him, a chancellor's office spokesman told Reuters Mr. Kohl was Wednesday seeking formal approval of Mr. Bangemann's appointment from President Karl Carstens.

The Christian Democratic chancellor, heading a coalition, had said he wanted no major cabinet reshuffle in connection with Mr. Lambsdorff's departure.

But Mr. Theo Waigel, a top official of the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU), the third party in Mr. Kohl's coalition, immediately stated his party's claim for the office.

He was quoted in an interview with the Cologne newspaper Express as saying: "We have just as much right to it as the FDP."

Mr. Waigel said it would be irrelevant entirely to by-pass CSU leader Mr. Franz Josef Strauss, who is mourning the death of his wife in a car accident last week.

## Fontainebleau success may win Mitterrand little credit

PARIS (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand seems to have won only limited domestic prestige from his success Tuesday in clinching a 10-nation agreement at the Fontainebleau European Community (EC) summit.

Initial press reaction indicated that his six months of hard work behind the scenes to settle a protracted community budget dispute would earn him only limited rewards from the French public, more pre-occupied by whether the national team would win the European football championship final against Spain.

The right-wing newspaper Le Figaro, usually hostile to Mr. Mitterrand, gave him rare praise, saying he had ended France's six-month presidency of the community with "an indisputable success."

But another right-wing daily, Le Quotidien De Paris, said only the naive and the stupid could be impressed by the "pseudo-agreement" reached at Fontainebleau.

The communist newspaper l'Humanite and some other commentators questioned whether Mr. Mitterrand had paid too high a price by giving in to the demands of Britain and West Germany.

The French farmers' organisation FNSEA called Tuesday a dark day for Europe because of the concessions to Bonn and London.

Le Monde, the intellectual heavyweight of the French press, took a more favourable view, saying that the sums being haggled over would be considered denisory in a few years when set against the long-term political issues which were at stake.

The economic daily Les Echos said Fontainebleau was a personal success for Mr. Mitterrand which he badly needed after his socialist party's poor results in the European Parliament elections.

In announcing the agreement on Britain's budget rebate, Mr. Mitterrand was careful to protect himself from domestic critics by saying he had given Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher less generous terms than his predecessor Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Mitterrand won wide praise from other European leaders for his summit chairmanship at Fontainebleau and his persistence over the last six months in trying to iron out differences between the

## PIA profits \$52m

KARACHI (R) — State-run Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) has announced that it made a record \$52 million profit in the financial year ending this month and has set a \$59 million target for 1985. PIA chairman Mr. Rahim Khan told a press conference Tuesday the increase in profitability has been brought about by a 4.2 per cent increase in passenger revenue and a 7.2 per cent increase in revenue from freight compared to 1982-83.

He said the airline was working at an average passenger capacity of 66.8 per cent, which he called one of the highest in the industry today.

PIA had contracted to buy six Boeing 737-300 aircraft and one A-300 and planned to purchase two or three smaller planes, he added.

## Nigerian exports rise

Lagos (OPECNA) — The export of Nigerian agricultural commodities during the first quarter of this year recorded a 63.6 per cent increase over the same period last year.

Group Captain Emeka Omeruah, minister of information, youth, sport and culture, told newsmen that under a policy of diversifying exports and reducing dependence on oil, farmers were being encouraged to intensify the cultivation of exportable commodities through attractive producer prices and subsidies.

Consequently, the export of cocoa, palm kernel and rubber in the first three months of this year had reached \$119.55 million compared to \$73.05 million in the same period last year.

Captain Omeruah said the government had raised producer prices of several products, including ginger and shea nuts, rubber, coffee and palm kernel.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

### FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1984

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Until noon there can be a considerable amount of confusion if you allow yourself to get upset by surrounding conditions. It is best that you pause and look directly at whatever faces you.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Communications have been puzzling you, but you can understand them very nicely this morning. Don't believe gossip.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Study monetary affairs well, and don't trust others so much; then make out reports, statements, etc.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** You may be befuddled about your true aims unless you think more clearly. Your longings need more self-expression.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Give that personal matter time to right itself since you are not certain just how to handle it.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** You are worried about how best to handle personal aims, so talk them over with advisor you usually rely upon.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Get your work done efficiently and conscientiously before you get together with a friend for completing some mutual project.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Some new idea needs further study before it can be workable; then complete some outside situation.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** First study your bills for the sake of accuracy, and then pay them all off. You have to try a new tack where your mate is concerned.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Don't misjudge a partner or you get into trouble. Be sure to keep promises you have made.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Be careful at work since co-workers could be in an irritable mood and try to start some trouble.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Put more oomph into that talent you possess and make it work like a charm. Be happy tonight.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Get advice from home that will assist you to improve relationships with others during the day; later you can enjoy amusements you like.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she can easily find the blind spot in an argument and work on that to gain own viewpoints; be sure to add debating to any college course. He or she may be nervous in early life but will later be poised and calm.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!  
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### FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1984

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You now can see clearly what you desire that can make relations at your home better, and this also applies to property interests which are important to your welfare. Be more outgoing.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** You can handle basic affairs very well today, so study home and business conditions and improve them.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** You may find it difficult to contact key persons in your daily routines, so be patient today and get caught up on detail work.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Concentrate on financial matters today so that you can have a greater abundance in the future. Relax tonight.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** A good day to cement better relations with the one you love. Show that friends mean a great deal to you.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Forget outside affairs and concentrate on how to make your life more abundant and as you truly want it to be.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Contact as many friends as you can and find out what they will do to assist you in your plans for the future.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Have you been able to get favors from the powerful lately? If not, this is the day to approach them. Take time to have fun.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** New and advanced situations arise today that can help you to grow and advance very quickly, so make good use of them.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Do those things now that can bring you more affection from your mate or sweetheart. A fine day to make business plans.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Be more cooperative with associates and you find you can gain greater benefits in the future. Be cheerful.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Every opportunity is yours to do a fine job at your work and then you can be relaxed tonight at recreations.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Keep those appointments for recreation that will relieve you of tensions. Show that you are outgoing and generous.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be able to easily comprehend the emotional and romantic nature of others and be able to help them to overcome fear and worry by realizing their true potential. Teach early to be objective.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!  
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## Sydney gets tough with car industry

SYDNEY — There is no other country in the world with a population of 15 million or less and five full-scale motor manufacturers. There is no other Western car manufacturing nation where market forces have been so turned on their head by government intervention, and where the outcome is exactly the opposite of that intended — dearer cars, fewer jobs and huge losses.

And there is no other country in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) where the latest technology and the most exciting new cars are not available.

The Australian motor industry is one of the most highly-protected in the world, which in itself is a curiosity, in that it is not particularly Australian.

All five manufacturers are multinationals — Ford, General Motors, Mitsubishi, Nissan and Toyota — and all but Toyota are 100 per cent overseas-owned. Of the 13 cars manufactured in this country, only one, the Ford Falcon, a spacious six-cylinder vehicle and the nation's bestseller, has any locally-designed features of any consequence.

Various governments of all political complexions have taken a turn at regulating the motor industry, and as the plans have become more complex and more supportive of local manufacturers, the problems have multiplied.

In 1983 General Motors-Holden's lost \$126.6 million (\$113.5 million), Mitsubishi lost \$24.6 million, Nissan lost \$36.1 million, and Toyota lost \$10.1 million. Only Ford made a profit, of \$66.3 million.

Under the protectionist regime inherited by the present government of Mr. Bob Hawke from Mr. Malcolm Fraser's Liberal-National Party coalition, manufacturers have to ensure vehicles have 85 per cent local content.

Imported cars suffer a 57.5 per cent tariff, and imports are limited by quotas which guarantee Australian manufacturers four-fifths of the market. It has been possible to bring in cars over and above the quota, but they suffer a penal tariff rate of 150 per cent.

The Fraser government always liked to talk about cutting protection for the automotive industry, but in its eight years in office did nothing of the kind. The driving force for change has been Senator John Button, Labour's minister for industry.

"The cost of protecting the industry is borne by consumers and business through higher prices for motor vehicles," he said. "These higher prices add to the personal cost of living and business operating costs, thus reducing the international competitiveness of user industries."

With an election pending within nine months, Senator Button could hardly take the industry to

the cleaners, or adopt some of the more radical suggestions put to him.

But the thrust of his proposals, although their impact is delayed until after the election is well out of the way, is surprisingly tough. He wants to see the number of manufacturers reduced to three and the number of models cut from 13 to six, and expects thousands of jobs to be lost in the cause of greater efficiency.

The Bureau of Industrial Economics forecasts that about 15,000 of the 71,000 jobs in the industry will disappear.

Whether the Button plan, which requires federal legislation in August to be implemented, will succeed is highly debatable. There are certainly some ill-considered elements in it, such as the \$150 million over the next five years to encourage Australian design.

There are also some concessions to the trades unions, such as higher tariffs, new quotas on some light vans and four-wheel drive estate cars, and grants for the retraining of redundant car workers.

The key element in the new plan is the reduction of the penalty duty on cars imported above the quota allowed by the government. This will be cut next year from 150 per cent to 100 per cent, and then progressively reduced each year until 1992 when it will be 57.5 per cent, the standard tariff rate. Effectively, therefore, quotas will then have ended.

The plan means that the Hawke government is being tougher on the motor industry than any other

## Peanuts

## Mutt 'n' Jeff

## Andy Capp



# Indian police arrest 400 people in Bombay

**BOMBAY (Agencies) — Indian authorities, facing simmering civil unrest in three areas, Wednesday arrested more than 400 people in Bombay to prevent fresh Hindu-Muslim clashes in the western city.**

A police spokesman said the arrests took the number of people detained in connection with sectarian violence in the Bombay area to more than 1,000.

Troops in the northern state of Punjab, racked by a violent Sikh campaign for religious and political concessions, Tuesday arrested 35 suspected Sikh extremists, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said.

And in the northeastern state of Assam, where anti-immigrant protesters have called a 24-hour road blockade, bomb blasts damaged railway tracks and disrupted trains, the agency said.

It also said police patrolled the town of Hubli, about 560 kilometres south of Bombay, where it said four people had died in clashes between rival groups in the past three days. It did not identify the groups.

The police spokesman said pol-

ice in Bombay Tuesday found the body of a stabbing victim in a slum in the east of the city. Four men killed a boy Tuesday night in another suburb, he said without giving further details.

The spokesman said most of those arrested in Bombay over the last week to head off a recurrence of sectarian unrest were members of the militant Hindu Shiv Sena group. Last month 268 people died in ethnic clashes in and around the city.

He said police expected more disturbances in Bombay during the Muslim festival of Eid at the end of the fasting month of Ramadan.

PTI said troops Tuesday shot dead a suspected Sikh extremist in Punjab's Jullundur district as they continued mopping up operations after storming the Sikh Golden Temple in Amritsar on June 6.

In Assam, several trains were

cancelled after bombs uprooted tracks in different part of the tea-growing state during the blockade which ended Tuesday morning, PTI said.

The blockade was the latest protest by militant ethnic Assamese who want Bengali-speaking immigrants to be expelled.

More than 3,000 people died in ethnic clashes triggered by the campaign during local elections in the state in February last year.

Indian army troops re-opened the battle-scarred Golden Temple complex to more than 5,000 Sikh pilgrims Wednesday, one day after it was abruptly closed to thousands of emotional devotees.

The 17th Century temple, holiest shrine in the Sikh religion, was opened to 5,000 to 6,000 Sikh pilgrims between 6 a.m. and 8 a.m., according to the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) control room in Amritsar.

The temple which was first re-opened Monday to 10,000 pilgrims was closed Tuesday after only 300 people had entered, leaving more than 5,000 waiting outside.

## Rebel group expels Pastora

**SAN JOSE (R) — Nicaraguan rebel leader Eden Pastora and his followers have been expelled from a guerrilla group for refusing to join forces with a stronger insurgent organisation, a guerrilla statement said.**

The statement Tuesday from the ruling body of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) said Mr. Pastora's Sandino Revolutionary Front (FRS) wing of the alliance was being ejected for its stand.

Bitter internal quarrels erupted in ARDE's ranks last month following U.S.-sponsored attempts to unite it with the bigger Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) which is waging its campaign against the left-wing Nicaraguan government from bases in Honduras.

The FRS forms the bulk of ARDE's 2,500 guerrillas which has bases in Costa Rica to the south of Nicaragua. Both insurgent forces are armed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Mr. Pastora was wounded on May 30 in a bomb blast which ripped through a news conference he had called to express his opposition to linking with the FDN, whose leaders include members of the late right-wing dictator Anastasio Somoza's Civil Guard.

Mr. Pastora, known as Commander Zero, became a hero of Nicaragua's Sandinista revolution when he and a band of supporters seized the National Palace and took most of the country's legislators hostage in 1978.

But he split away from the Sandinist government which took power a year later.

Mr. Pastora arrived in Panama on Monday night from Venezuela where he had been undergoing medical treatment following the blast.

In a recent interview, ARDE's political chief Alfonso Robelo, who favoured unification with the FDN, said ARDE was in a financial, political and military crisis and would have a hard time to survive.

## Mondale, Hart renew old friendship

**NEW YORK (R) — Walter Mondale and Gary Hart put aside months of angry campaign arguments and renewed an old friendship Tuesday, agreeing to work together to win the presidency for the Democrats in November.**

The one hour, 40 minute meeting between the two rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination was just one major step Mr. Mondale took Tuesday to rally the party behind him as the almost certain nominee at his convention next month.

In Washington, his aides orchestrated a move to create a commission to revise the rules for selecting the party's presidential nominee in 1988 — a demand made by Mr. Mondale's other rival for the nomination, Rev. Jesse Jackson.

"This is a tremendous sign of unity," said Rev. Jackson Campaign Deputy Chairman Preston Love. He added: "One step doesn't do it all but this is a real step forward."

Mr. Mondale's attempt to reach out to Rev. Jackson may cause him some problems in the party as criticism of the black civil rights leader increased because of remarks made by a major Jackson political ally.

Black Muslim Louis Farrakhan, leader of the 10,000 member Nation of Islam Movement, called Judaism "a gutter religion" — a remark that led to calls for Mondale to demand that Rev. Jackson disassociate himself totally from Mr. Farrakhan.

But the latest Jackson controversy seemed far from Mr.

Mondale's mind Tuesday in his private conversation with Sen. Hart on ways of unifying the party and defeating Ronald Reagan.

After the meeting, a smiling Mondale appeared with Sen. Hart in front of the elegant Manhattan Townhouse where they met and declared: "We are both agreed that this is an election that must be won ... The things that divide us are modest compared to the things that unite us from Mr. Reagan."

Both men insisted they did not discuss the possibility of Sen. Hart becoming Mr. Mondale's vice-presidential running mate, but Sen. Hart said: "We will continue to be in touch and we will discuss what we can do together."

Sen. Hart aides are pressing him to accept the vice-presidency if offered, saying it would ensure his future standing in the party.

Sen. Hart also played down the criticisms of Mr. Mondale which he made during the campaign.

"Neither of us accused each other of witchcraft, which Mr. Bush (vice-president George Bush) accused Mr. Reagan of four years ago."

His comment referred to a charge made by Mr. Bush in the 1980 Republican primary battle which was later used by the Democrats in an attempt to discredit Mr. Reagan in the presidential election.

Rev. Jackson was visiting Cuba Tuesday when his aides struck their peace compromise with Mr. Mondale and Sen. Hart advisers.

Approval of the black rights leader's "fairness commission" reform proposal means that the plan will be put to the Democratic convention for a final vote.

## New Communist leader to follow Berlinguer line

**ROME (R) — Alessandro Natta, chosen by Italian Communists as their new general secretary, has pledged to lead the West's most powerful Communist Party along the same line as his predecessor Enrico Berlinguer.**

In his first statement as party leader, the 66-year-old butcher's son from Liguria stressed the importance of continuity in party policy until the next leadership election in two years' time.

He takes over only 10 days after his party outpolled the long-dominant Christian Democrats

for the first time as Italy's largest political force, taking 33.3 per cent of the vote in elections for the European Parliament.

Members of the party's Central Committee and Central Control Commission elected the former literature teacher, a strong disciplinarian, at a joint meeting in party headquarters Tuesday night.

Mr. Natta, the party's ideologist, was the sole candidate proposed to the 238 electors and his near unanimous election came as no surprise. The vote was 227 in favour, none against and 11 abstentions.

## COLUMNS 7 & 8

### Austria expels British author

**VIENNA (AP) — Police Tuesday said they were expelling to West Germany David Irving, a controversial British historian, after detaining him at a gathering organised by the right-wing National Democratic Party. "He is on his way to Salzburg," said an officer at police headquarters here who identified himself only as Gruenbeck. He said Irving entered from West Germany and would be returned there after reaching Salzburg, which is minutes from the border by car. Irving, who contends that Adolf Hitler, the Nazi leader of Germany during World War II was unfairly treated by historians, was detained moments before beginning a news conference. Irving was banned from entering Austria "because of participation in the Neo-Nazi scene," said Julius Ranharter, an Interior Ministry spokesman. Neo-Nazism is illegal in Austria.**

### Book bar bothers Peking students

**PEKING (R) — A Peking teacher, reflecting a complaint of many Chinese students, protested in a letter published Wednesday about official restrictions on the books he can borrow from the library. Fu Minyue, a lecturer at an institute of chemical technology, said in a letter to the China Daily he was barred from borrowing books about English literature from the Peking Library because he was from a science faculty. He said he had graduated originally in English and American literature and wanted to continue his reading. "But I can't lay hands on the books I need," he complained. His own institute had only science books but the Peking Library, which has a large collection on all topics, flatly refused his application to borrow books on English literature.**

### Film producer-screenwriter dies

**LOS ANGELES (R) — Film producer and screenwriter Carl Foreman, who wrote film scripts such as Bridge Over the River Kwai, died Tuesday at the age of 69, a family spokesman said. Foreman died of cancer at his home in the Beverly Hills district of Los Angeles, leaving a wife, the former Evelyn Smith, and three children, the spokesman. Known in the film industry as a "writer's writer," Foreman, as writing and producing the film High Noon, starring Gary Cooper, in September, 1951, when he was blacklisted for being a so-called unco-operative witness before the House of Representatives' un-American activities committee. Foreman moved to London and the film became a Hollywood Oscar winner. Foreman himself won an Oscar for his screenplay of Bridge Over the River Kwai, although his true identity was kept secret during the Hollywood blacklist period.**

### Brink's robber gets 75 year to life

**WHITE PLAINS, New York (AP) — The last defendant in the 1981 Brink's robbery which left three people dead was sentenced Tuesday to 75 years to life in prison for his conviction on murder and robbery charges. Samuel Brown, 43, was a "knowing participant" in the failed \$1.6 million holdup of one of Brink's armored cars that are used to transport cash and other valuables. "He and his confederates anticipated resistance and went about their task armed to kill anyone who stood in their way," said Orange County Judge David Ritter. Brown made a plea for leniency, claiming that eyewitness accounts of his role were "perjurious" and insisting he was an innocent bystander. He was convicted June 14 of three counts of murder and four of robbery stemming from the robbery that left a Brink's guard and two police officers dead on Oct. 20, 1981.**

## Kirkpatrick plans to quit U.N.

**NEW YORK (R) — Jeane Kirkpatrick, the controversial chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, says she has made it clear to President Reagan she will resign and will not take another cabinet post.**

"I am committed to this session and then I have said I intend to go back to private life, and I intend to," she told Reuters in an interview.

Her exact departure date is unclear, but aides said it could be late autumn or early winter. Before joining the Reagan cabinet in February, 1981, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, 58, taught at Washington's Geo-

orgetown University. She had been an outspoken critic of the previous U.S. role at the world body and once characterised the U.S. position at the United Nations as "essentially impotent, without influence, heavily outvoted and isolated."

But she said the more assertive posture adopted by the Reagan administration had been positive. "We were determined to take the U.N. seriously and not to say what happened here doesn't count," she said.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick pointed to a growing consensus with the Security Council on measures and

resolutions adopted as an achievement.

"As late as 1979 the total was about 30 per cent. As of 1983 it was at 70 per cent. What that means is that we, like other countries, are able to have our views taken into account," she said.

A Reagan spokesman, asked about Mrs. Kirkpatrick's plans to resign, said Tuesday: "The president has great admiration for Ambassador Kirkpatrick and wants her to continue to contribute to U.S. foreign policy formulation for as long as she is willing."

## East, West clash at environment conference

**MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Progress towards accord on a common strategy to fight air pollution was stalled Wednesday by Soviet-U.S. disagreement over the arms race.**

The 31-nation Environment Conference was due to end Wednesday with a final declaration on combating air-borne pollution.

Gerhard Feldhaus of West Germany, chairman of the working group drafting the resolution, said Eastern and Western nations differed over a reference to the superpower arms race.

The Soviet Union and its allies wanted wording on damage to the environment caused by the arms race, but the U.S. said an environment conference was not the proper forum.

West German Conference Chairman Friedrich Zimmermann, Bonn's interior minister, adjourned Wednesday morning's

plenary session for a meeting with the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria, the United States, Britain, France and West Germany.

Mr. Feldhaus said the working group made good progress but the Soviet Bloc was linking accord on the problem area of sulphur dioxide pollution to the inclusion of the arms race passage.

The Soviet Union has already told the conference that by 1993 it will cut the amount of sulphur dioxide pollution that it "exports" across its Western borders by 30 per cent.

Canada and nine other European nations agreed in March to make a 30 per cent cut in total sulphur emissions by that date, and called on other countries to make similar cuts, either in total or cross-border emissions.

East Germany and Bulgaria also said they would join the 30 per cent club.

## German liberals seek Lambsdorff replacement

**BONN (R) — West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff resigned early Wednesday over corruption charges and his liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP) moved quickly to preempt any bid by its right-wing government partners to seize the key post.**

The FDP leadership was due to meet later Wednesday to discuss a successor to Mr. Lambsdorff who, they insist, must come from their own ranks.

Mr. Lambsdorff's resignation came after recent FDP defeats in the European elections, doubts about the party leadership and internal rows which have raised questions about whether the party warrants its present share of cabinet power.

The cabinet and the parliamentary group of the Christian Democrats (CDU) and its sister party the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) were meeting to discuss the situation.

CSU Leader Franz-Josef Strauss, the man most likely to challenge the FDP for the Economics Ministry, is currently mourning the sudden death of his wife last week, and his response is unpredictable.

Mr. Lambsdorff issued a statement early Wednesday saying he had offered his resignation and Chancellor Helmut Kohl had accepted it.

He reiterated his innocence of charges that he accepted more than \$180,000 from an executive of the giant Flick Industrial Group.

Leaders of the FDP, junior member of Mr. Kohl's three-party coalition, have made clear that FDP loss of the economics portfolio could endanger the 21-month-old centre-right coalition.

Helmut Haussmann, FDP general secretary, said on radio Wednesday that Martin Bangemann, former leader of the party group in the European Parliament, was a suitable man to take over the job, confirming widespread speculation on the succession.

## Bishop describes torture by Pretoria government

**WASHINGTON (R) — A black Lutheran bishop who said he was hung upside-down from a third-floor window by South African Security Forces called Tuesday for a commission of inquiry to investigate torture by the government.**

Bishop Tshenuwani Simon Farisani told a news conference: "Apartheid and torture are inseparable twins. You can't have one without the other."

He said he was forced to stand on his head, beaten until he lost consciousness, made to drink lavatory water and given electric shocks with electrodes attached to his carotides and genitals.

He appeared with officials of the human rights group Amnesty International and U.S. Senator Charles Percy who said he was introducing legislation to encourage U.S. embassies more vigorously to oppose torture, which he said was practised by one-third of all countries.

Sen. Percy said: "This is the beginning of a new effort on our part to enhance U.S. policy against torture."

Underlining what Amnesty International called a routine practice in 98 countries, Bishop Farisani graphically described his own alleged torture in South Africa.

He said he spent 372 days in detention over a period of five years, regularly undergoing torture by South African Security Police.

Contrary to South African government claims "no magistrates visited me" to check on his condition while in detention, Bishop Farisani said.

The bishop, who attributed his torture to his preaching and his race, said he was finally released after pressure from Amnesty International, U.S. and West German Lutheran Churches, the U.S. government and the International Red Cross. Bishop Farisani called for establishment of a commission of inquiry on torture.

The resolution Sen. Percy proposed does not go as far as a blueprint for congressional action against torture urged by Amnesty International.

The resolution directs Secretary of State George Shultz formally to instruct U.S. embassies to examine allegations of torture and send Washington the data.

It instructs U.S. embassy officials to meet human rights groups in their respective countries, to express concern over torture cases and to send U.S. observers to trials when there is reason to believe torture was used against defendants.

It urges U.S. agencies to include human rights instruction in military and law enforcement training courses for foreign personnel.

The U.S. Congress had not done enough in the past to make combating torture a high priority, Sen. Percy said.

## THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Extension

### HISTORICAL

By Emory H. Cain

**ACROSS**  
1 Species  
2 Single-edged sword  
3 Fossil fuel  
4 Scroogian word  
5 Thanks — I  
6 18-page whipper  
7 Dicks of song  
8 Sky trick  
9 Lullaby  
10 "Impossible Achievement"  
11 Some  
12 State abbr.  
13 Symbol of coldness  
14 Paragon  
15 Roman magistrate  
16 Legal claim  
17 Swallow, for short  
18 Winged

**DOWN**  
1 — strip  
2 Author of "The Idiot"  
3 Notable event of 1890  
4 Sea's retreat  
5 Bell purchases  
6 "I — I"  
7 Epithet for Abner  
8 Advantage  
9 Exhibits rage  
10 Silvery  
11 Brunch, e.g.  
12 Wager  
13 Native soil  
14 Johnny —  
15 Walt  
16 Pond plant  
17 Cad  
18 Males roomier  
19 Night lights  
20 Ceremonies

### Diagramless

**ACROSS**  
1 Conflict  
2 Bear  
3 Top-notch athlete  
4 Faithful  
5 Understood  
6 Mitigate  
7 Virginia  
8 Whore  
9 Ziegfeld  
10 Gilt  
11 Rural deity of old Rome  
12 Disagree  
13 Public house  
14 Esayist  
15 Specified  
16 Farmer's place  
17 Harvest goddess  
18 Communist  
19 — cult  
20 Poor golf stroke  
21 A Fitzgerald  
22 Skin cyst  
23 Negative vote  
24 Put into  
25 Support of  
26 Self bait's position  
27 Bully monetary unit  
28 Blind prod.

**DOWN**  
1 Becomes more severe  
2 Achines  
3 — and ruin  
4 Seamy  
5 Indian noblewoman  
6 Describing total effort  
7 Golf ball's position  
8 Bully monetary unit  
9 Blind prod.

10 — cult  
11 No way  
12 Poor golf stroke  
13 A Fitzgerald  
14 Skin cyst  
15 Negative vote  
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